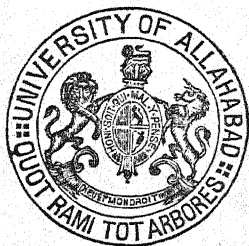


University of Allahabad.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1899

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1.

THE 6TH AUGUST, 1898.

Members Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (*in the Chair*).

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL
COLLEGE.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COL-
LEGE,

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

1. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 2nd of April, 1898, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting received the Reports of the Proceedings of the Examination Committee held, respectively, on 21st April and 21st May, 1898 (*vide* Appendix A).

It was resolved that the Reports of the Examination Committee be now recorded.

3. Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May, and June, 1898, were passed (*vide* Appendix B).

4. Remuneration bills for Examiners in Arts and Science, including the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, 1898, were passed (*vide* Appendix C).

5. With reference to awarding the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medals for 1898 : the Registrar reported,

- (i) That for the M.A. (or D.Sc.) Medal no candidate is fully qualified ; but that for 1897, Roll No. 18, Raj Bihari Lal, M.A. (Mathematics), St. John's College, Agra, passed in the Second Division, with 278 marks out of 500 or 55·6 per cent., and Roll No. 23, Ram Pershad Balmukund Dube, M.A. (Physics), Muir Central College, passed in the Second Division, with 223 marks out of 400, or 55·7 *per cent.* In 1898, Roll No. 21, Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A. (Mathematics), M. A.-O. College, passed in the Second Division, with 269 marks out of 500 or 53·8 *per cent.*

It was resolved that under Rule 5 of the Rules for the endowment, the M.A. Medal be awarded to Roll No. 23, Ram Pershad Balmukund Dube, M.A. (Physics).

- (ii) That for the B.A. (or B.Sc.) Medal, Roll No. 266, Rup Narain, B.A. (B. Course), Muir Central College, passed, in 1897, in the First Division, with 374 marks out of 550, or 68 per cent. ; while in 1898, Roll No. 41, Ram Prasad Dube, B.Sc., Muir Central College, passed in the First Division, with 316 marks out of 500, or a percentage of 63.

It was resolved that the B.A. (or B.Sc.) Medal be awarded to Roll No. 266, Rup Narain, B.A. (B. Course).

6. With reference to awarding the Iqbal Medal for 1898 :—

The Registrar reported that Roll No. 95, Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College, passes in the First Division,

with 226 marks out of a possible 350, and is qualified for the Medal for 1898.

It was resolved that the Iqbal Medal be awarded to Roll No. 95, Muhammad Ali, B.A.

7. With reference to awarding the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship for 1898 :—

The Registrar reported that Roll No. 259, Brij Lal, B.A., of the Muir Central College, passes in the First Division, with 282 marks out of 450, and is by the rule for the endowment qualified for the scholarship.

(i) It was resolved that the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship be awarded to Roll No. 259, Brij Lal, B.A.

(ii) It was further resolved that the Registrar communicate with the Donor, with the view of the Scholarship being made tenable by B.Sc. graduates as well as by those who have taken the B.A. Degree in Physical Science.

8. With reference to awarding the Lumsden Persian Scholarship for 1898 :—

The Registrar reported that Roll No. 255, Syiad Mahommad Asghar Hussain, Christ-Church College, Cawnpur, passes in the Third Division, with 33 marks in Persian (out of 50).

It was resolved that the Lumsden Persian Scholarship be awarded to Roll No. 255, Syiad Mahommad Asghar Hussain, provided he continue his studies for the B.A. Examination. Should Syiad Mahommad Asghar Hussain *not* so continue to study, the Persian Scholarship shall go to the candidate obtaining the next highest number of marks in Persian, who continues his studies for the B.A. Examination.

9. The Meeting sanctioned the appointment of LL.B. Examiners for 1898, as proposed by the Hon'ble the President of the Faculty of Law.

10. The Meeting considered an application by Satis Chander Laheri, Assistant Teacher, High School, Jhansi, forwarded by the Principal, Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the B.Sc. Examination of 1899, after attending Lectures for one year only.

It was resolved that permission be refused as, under the University Regulations, the Syndicate has not power to make the concession asked for.

11. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from the Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P., forwarded and recommended by the Deputy Commissioner and the Officiating Inspector-General of Education, praying that Raipur be made an Examination Centre.

It was resolved that the Registrar be instructed to make enquiry of the Inspector-General of Education, C. P., with reference to that Officer's Endorsement No. D. ²⁵¹²/₂₄₋₆₋₉₈, whether, if Raipur be made an Examination Centre, the Inspector-General will spare the services of a Circle Inspector of Schools to superintend and conduct the Annual University Examination at Raipur.

12. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from the Inspector-General of Education, C. P., stating that in future it will be impossible to spare the services of an Inspector of Schools to supervise the University Examinations at Hoshangabad.

It was resolved that the Registrar address the Political Resident at Indore, stating that it is apparent that the

re-opening of an Examination Centre, for this University at Indore, would be popular : and enquiring what arrangements the Resident would make for the efficient carrying out of the Allahabad University Annual Examinations if such measure were to be decided on.

13. The Registrar laid on the Table, Government Resolution $\frac{2614}{X-50.3}$, dated 10th June, 1898, on the Auditor's Report for 1897 (*vide* Appendix D).

It was resolved that the Resolution aforesaid be recorded.

14. The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, proposing a modification of the Regulations for the Intermediate Examination, to meet the cases of girls who wish to pursue their studies after passing the High School Examination, but have no turn for Mathematics (*vide* Appendix E).

It was resolved that the Syndicate cannot accept the proposed amendment of Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts : but is willing to consider a proposal for the modification of the Regulations for the Intermediate Examination : and that should this latter meet Mr. Boutflower's views, the Syndicate would be glad to receive detailed and definite proposals.

15. The Registrar laid before the Meeting a letter from the Principal of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, asking that Badri Parshad Verma, an Under-Graduate of the University of Allahabad, be allowed to appear at the B.A. Examination of the Punjab University.

It was resolved that the request be granted.

16. The Meeting sanctioned the payment of the Tabulator's fee of Rs.300, as provided in the Budget Estimate for 1898.

17. The Registrar placed before the Meeting applications of students, forwarded by their respective Principals, that candidates who failed in the Intermediate Examination, or in the B.A. Examination, of 1898, and intend to re-appear for the corresponding Examination in 1899, be allowed to be re-examined in the *old* Persian Course, and not in that of M. Mahomed Shibli Nomani.

It was resolved that the application be granted.

18. The Registrar placed before the Meeting applications by certain Head Masters of High Schools for modification or curtailment of the Entrance and School Final Courses for the Examinations of 1899.

It was resolved unanimously that it is now too late for the Syndicate to order curtailments of the Entrance and School Final Courses of Studies: but that Examiners in English, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography be instructed to set alternative questions.

19. The Meeting considered an application by B.A. Roll No. 13, Dhian Pal Singh, who failed at the Examination, 1898, that his Answer-papers in English be laid before this Meeting.

It was resolved that the request cannot be complied with.

20. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an application by the Chairman, Managing Committee, Central Hindu

College, Benares, for affiliation up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination.

It was resolved that, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor, the affiliation sought be granted, provided that Rs.30,000, or Government Promissory Notes to that amount, be deposited in the Bank of Bengal, Benares, to the credit of the Committee of the Central Hindu College, Benares, and that an undertaking be given by the Committee that the said deposit will not be withdrawn, without the permission of the Syndicate, for a period of five years, except to meet the expenses of the College.

21. The Meeting considered applications forwarded by the Principals of the Muir Central College, Queen's College, and Canning College, from candidates for the LL.B. Examination, 1898, praying :

- (i) That the percentages for pass-marks continue for 1898 to be 30 and 45, and not 33 and 50, respectively, as required by the present Regulations.
- (ii) That Local Rent and Revenue Acts for Rajputana, Oudh and Central Provinces be omitted from the Text-Books for the LL.B. Examination.

It was resolved that the applications be refused, as it is beyond the power of the Syndicate to effect the alterations asked for, with regard to the next forthcoming LL.B. Examination (November 1898).

22. The Meeting considered a Memorial forwarded by the Principal, M. A.-O. College, to the address of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, praying :

- (i) That the Rule requiring 50 *per cent.* aggregate marks for the LL.B. Examination, be suspended for 1898.
- (ii) That only *one* paper a day be given.

It was resolved that the applicants be informed that the Syndicate regrets its inability to alter existing arrangements.

23. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 35 (c) (ii) and (iii), dated 6th November, 1897: and to Syndicate Resolution No. 90, dated 8th March, 1898,—the Meeting considered a petition from the Muhammadan students of the Bareilly College, pointing out that the *Ramzan* begins on the 13th of January, 1899, and the University Degrees Examinations commence on the 16th of January; and praying that the Syndicate will substitute for the latter date, either a date earlier than that of the *Ramzan*, or one later than it.

It was resolved, in supersession of Resolution No. 90, dated 8th March, 1898, that all the University Arts and Science Examinations, including the Entrance and School Final-Examinations for 1899, shall be held on the 3rd January, 1899, and following days.

ROBT. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

1898.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

9

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Arts and Science Examinations of 1897-98.

Names of Examinations.	1897.						1898.						REMARKS.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absences.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absences.	
M.A. ...	26	16	61.5	..	10	..	33	21	63.6	..	10	2	
B.A. (A. Course) ...	259	131	51.1	2	125	3	247	123	49.7	..	121	3	
Do. (B. Course) ...	22	10	47.6	..	11	1	64	18	28.1	1	44	2	
Do. (B. Course), Supplementary	21	9	42.8	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. ...	8	7	100	..	..	1	..	3	75	1	1	..	
1st D.Sc. ...	..	..	100	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
2nd do. ...	1	1	100	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
3rd do. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate (A. Course) ...	440	179	41.2	..	255	..	1	1	100	..	..	..
Do. (B. Course) ...	247	113	46.6	..	129	6	382	101	26.4	..	277	4	
						5	221	83	37.5	..	133*	5	* One expelled.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Entrance and School Final-Examinations of 1897-98.

Names of Examinations.	1897.						1898.					
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of Passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Number struck off or expelled.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of Passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Number struck off.
Entrance	1,977	846	43.9	1,076	51	4	1,863	530	28.8	1,308	24	1
School Final	244	144	59.7	197	2	1	268	137	51.3	130	1	..
For the Cawnpur Agricultural School	18	13	72.2	5	..	..	13	10	76.9	3	..	..

The Committee, for bringing out the Examination Results, considered also an application through the Principal of the Aligarh College, that students of that College who failed at the Intermediate Examination, 1898, and wish to appear again in 1899, be re-examined in the old Persian Course, and not in that of M. Mahomed Shibli Noman. The application was unanimously rejected.

APPENDIX B.

Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May and June, 1898.

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.		Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS.		Rs. a. p.
March 31st ...	By bill paid	Cost of Telegram Forms ...	0 4 0
"	"	Conveyance and <i>ekka</i> -hire for Head Clerk's going to Post Office and Second and Third Clerk's attending B.A. <i>Vivâ Voce</i> Examination, ...	5 11 6
"	"	Clock-maker for February, 1898 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Hand-cart and coolie ...	0 9 0
"	"	Tehsildar for a <i>shamiana</i> (Convocation) ...	1 0 0
"	"	Superintendent, Alfred Park, for flowers (Convocation) ...	6 0 0
"	"	Honorary Secretary, Mayo Hall Committee (Convocation) ...	10 9 6
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...	2 5 8
"	"	Money-order Commission ...	0 4 0
"	"	Lamp-oil for February, 1898 ...	0 8 0
"	"	Cost, Methylated Spirits of Wine ...	0 10 0
"	"	" Telegrams ...	12 10 0
"	"	" Principal, Rurki College (Printing) ...	20 7 0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Press (Printing, Miscellaneous) ...	22 1 4
TOTAL ...			84 0 0
April 30th ...	By bill paid	Allahabad Centre Examination (Entrance and School Final) ...	69 8 9
"	"	Clock-maker for March, 1898 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Shapurji & Co., for a Vase and one Office door-mat ...	6 0 0
"	"	Hand-cart ...	0 4 0
"	"	Cost of sending an Office box to Almora ...	4 14 0
"	"	Money-order Commission ...	1 2 0
"	"	Lamp-oil for March, 1898 ...	0 8 0
Carried over ...			83 4 9

*Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May
and June, 1898—(contd.)*

Month and date, 1898.	Details of Expenditure.		Amount.
	CONTINGENT BILLS—(contd.)		Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward	...	83 4 9
April 30th ...	By bill paid One <i>klus tattie</i> for Office	...	2 8 0
" "	" Telegrams	...	4 13 0
" "	" Transit charges	...	24 3 9
" "	" Sheombar, Chaprasi (Hill allowance, 1st instalment)	...	10 0 0
	TOTAL	...	124 13 6
May 31st ...	By bill paid Hot-weather Establishment for April, 1898	...	7 0 0
" "	" Clock-maker for April, 1898	...	1 0 0
" "	" Lamp-oil for do.	...	0 8 0
" "	" Office stationery, ink, &c.	...	2 15 0
" "	" <i>Ekka</i> and coolie	...	1 14 6
" "	" V.-P. P. from Bombay, Office stationery	...	11 3 0
" "	" Cost of <i>gunny</i> bags	...	1 0 0
" "	" " two Padlocks	...	1 6 0
" "	" " half-a-dozen dusters	...	0 9 0
" "	" <i>Dafti's</i> account	...	0 7 6
" "	" Transit charges for return of Answer-books by Examiners	...	15 13 0
" "	" Sheombar, Chaprasi (Hill allowance, 2nd instalment)	...	10 0 0
" "	" Superintendent, Government Press, Miscellaneous printing	...	8 4 0
" "	" Cost of a Telegram	...	0 8 0
	TOTAL	...	62 8 0
June 30th ...	By bill paid Hot-weather Establishment for May, 1898	...	4 14 6
" "	" Clock-maker for May, 1898	...	1 0 0
" "	" Lamp-oil for do.	...	0 8 0
" "	" Principal, M. C. College, for Tele- grams, &c.	...	9 14 0
" "	" Carpenter for labour	...	0 1 0
" "	" Sealing-wax	...	0 5 0
" "	" One bottle of Methylated Spirits of Wine	...	0 10 0
	Carried over	...	17 4 6

Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May and June, 1898—(contd.)

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS—(contd.)	Rs .a. p.
	Brought forward ...	17 4 6
June 30th ...	By bill paid <i>Daftri's</i> account ...	1 3 9
"	" " Transit charges for return of Answer-books by Examiners ...	18 11 9
"	" " Sheombar, Chaprasi (Hill allowance, 3rd instalment) ...	10 0 0
"	" " Cost of Telegrams ...	5 12 0
	TOTAL ...	53 0 0
	OTHER BILLS.	
March 31st...	By bill paid Printing charges (confidential) ...	225 0 0
"	" " Honorary Secretary, University Tournaments and Sports for 1898 ...	1,000 0 0
"	" " Messrs. H. S. King, London (for Atlas) ...	7 2 0
"	" " Deputy Collector, for Service postage stamps ...	100 0 0
April 30th ...	By bill paid Printing confidential ...	37 4 0
"	" " " " ...	1,629 15 0
"	" " " " ...	45 0 0
"	" " Travelling allowance to Mr. Venis, Oral Examiner ...	38 4 0
"	" " Bank of Bengal, for 25 Cheques ...	1 9 0
"	" " " 75 " ...	4 11 0
"	" " " Receipt and postage stamps ...	0 2 6
"	" " Deputy Collector for Service postage stamps ...	100 0 0
"	" " Principal, Government College, Ajmere (Centre Examination expenses) ...	40 0 0
"	" " " Meerut " ...	36 13 0
"	" " " Nowgong " ...	10 12 0
"	" " " Jabalpur " ...	35 13 6
"	" " " Hoshangabad " ...	41 9 0
May 31st ...	By bill paid Principal, Bareilly College (Centre Examination expenses) ...	50 9 0
"	" " " Lucknow " ...	112 12 9
"	" " " Fyzabad " ...	29 2 0

*Contingent and other bills for the months of March, April, May
and June, 1898—(contd.)*

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.		Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS—(contd.)		Rs. a. p.
May 31st ...	By bill paid	Principal, Benares College (Centre Examination expenses) ...	58 9 0
"	"	Principal, Agra College (Centre Examination expenses) ...	61 3 0
"	"	Principal, Muir C. College (Centre Examination expenses) ...	218 9 3
"	"	Principal, Ramsay College (Centre Examination expenses) ...	44 15 9
"	"	Mr. Hari N. Nene, fee for Auditor, 1897 accounts ...	100 0 0
"	"	Bank of Bengal, for 25 Cheques ...	1 9 0
June 30th ...	By bill paid	Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh (Centre Examination charges)...	49 5 7
"	"	Deputy Collector, for Service postage stamps ...	50 0 0

TRUST FUNDS.

March 31st...	By bill paid	Messrs. Boseck & Co., Lumsden Memorial Gold Medal ...	50 0 0
April 30th ...	"	Cost of purchase from Reserve Fund and Interest account of Notes at 3½ per cent., including discount	4,000 0 0

APPENDIX C.

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to Arts and Science Examiners of 1898.

Number.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.						Total.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Vernacular.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mr. M. Macmillan, M.A.	English ...	275 0	...	510 8	...	...	...	...	785 8 0
2	Mr. M. J. White, M.A.	Do. and Oral.	275 0	...	...	618 0	...	67 0	...	960 0 0
3	Mr. J. G. Jennings, M.A.	English and History.	520 0	...	740 0	...	...	...	...	1,260 0 0
4	Mr. P. K. Roy, M.A.	Philosophy	307 8	...	566 0	...	...	...	...	873 8 0
5	Mr. A. Venis, M.A.	Do. and Sanskrit.	430 0	...	101 0	441 0	...	...	...	972 0 0
6	Mr. M. Prothero, M.A.	History ...	205 0	...	116 0	...	...	...	...	321 0 0
7	Surgn.-Col. G. Renking, M.D.	Persian ...	215 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	215 0 0
8	Maulvi Ashraf Ali, M.A.	Ditto ...	215 0	...	373 8	...	...	...	...	588 8 0
9	Shams-ul-Ulama M. S. Amjad Ali, M.A.	Ditto ...	7 8	...	...	100 0	70 0	158 8	...	336 0 0
10	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna.	Sanskrit ...	215 0	...	101 0	...	...	...	...	316 0 0

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to Arts and Science Examiners of 1898—(contd.)

EXAMINATIONS.																			
Number.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	M.A.		D.Sc.		B.A. & B.Sc.		Inter-mediate.		Entrance.		School Final.		Special Vernacular.		Total.		REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
11	Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.	Mathematics	337 8	205 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542 8 0		
12	Mr. W. N. Boufflower, B.A.	Ditto	225 0	102 8	162 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 0 0		
13	Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.	Physics	210 0	205 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415 0 0		
14	Mr. J. Murray, M.A.	Do. and Practical.	255 0	...	101 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356 0 0		
15	Mr. A. Pedler, M.A.	Chemistry	205 0	...	129 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 8 0		
16	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A.	Ditto	102 8	...	129 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 0 0		
17	Mr. E. G. Hill, M.A.	Do. Practical.	150 0	...	209 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 8	...	...	...	502 8 0		
18	Mr. A. H. Pirie	English	...	...	510 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	...	560 8 0		
19	Dr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D.	Do. and	...	...	697 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939 0 0		
20	Maulvi Mohammed Yusuf Jafri.	Philosophy Arabic and Persian.	...	...	373 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 8 0		
21	Mr. C. A. Andrews, M.A.	History and Oral.	...	...	116 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0	...	...	181 0 0		
22	Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A.	Mathematics	...	...	162 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 8 0		
23	Mr. J. Eliot, M.A.	Physics	...	...	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		
24	Babu Hari Das Gargari, M.A.	Do.	...	...	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		

Abstract Statement of Remuneration to Arts and Science Examiners of 1893—(concl.)

Number.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.						TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final & Special Vernacular.		
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward	...	4,150 0	512 8	5,299 0	4,703 0	574 0	813 0	16,051 8 0	
40	Mr. F. W. Sudmerson, M.A.	English	...	...	...	...	365 0	51 0	419 0 0	
41	Mr. J. C. Kempster	Ditto	...	...	...	...	341 0	53 0	394 0 0	
42	Mr. C. H. Linton, M.A.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	232 0	50 0	282 0 0	
43	Mr. A. Meff, M.A.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	332 8	50 0	382 8 0	
44	Mr. W. K. Bonnaud	Do. & Oral	...	...	...	...	301 8	104 0	405 8 0	
45	Miss Bailey	Ditto	...	...	...	...	305 8	50 0	355 8 0	
46	Mr. C. Dodd	Do. & Oral	...	...	...	...	458 8	143 8	602 0 0	
47	Rev. E. S. Oakley	Do. & do.	...	...	...	...	459 8	115 0	574 8 0	
48	Babu Umesh Ch. Ghosh, M.A.	Mathematics	...	...	...	...	479 8	66 0	545 8 0	
49	Mr. C. H. Dixon, M.A.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	459 0	67 8	526 8 0	
50	Babu G. N. Chakravarti, M.A.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	459 8	64 8	524 0 0	
51	Sheikh Baladur Ali, M.A.	Persian	...	...	...	...	341 8	...	341 8 0	
52	Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Abdul Jalil.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	324 4	...	324 0 0	
53	Maulvi Syad Abdullah	Ditto	...	...	...	...	342 0	...	342 0 0	
54	Maulvi Yakub Ali	Ditto	...	...	...	...	324 3	...	324 8 0	
55	Pt. D. N. Chakravarti	Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	273 0	...	273 0 0	
56	Mr. W. Jesse, B.A.	L. & Mathe.	...	...	...	...	528 0	68 8	596 8 0	
57	Munshi Avadh Behari Lal, M.A.	Urdu	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	50 0 0	

APPENDIX D.

No. $\frac{2614}{X-50.3}$ of 1898.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 10th June, 1898.

READ—

Letter, dated the 2nd May, 1898, from Mr. Hari Narayan Nene, submitting his report on the audit of the accounts of the Allahabad University for the year 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The accounts for 1897 compare as below with those of the two preceding years :—

		1895.	1896.	1897.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance	...	11,695 11 11	8,070 3 4	5,764 3 6
Receipts	...	62,481 0 10	64,223 15 7	60,764 5 2
	Total	74,176 12 9	72,294 2 11	66,528 8 8
Charges	...	66,106 9 5	66,529 15 5	57,885 13 8
Closing balance on 31st December, 1897.		8,070 3 4	5,764 3 6	8,642 11 0

Both the receipts and charges were less than those of the two previous years. The falling off in the receipts was chiefly owing to a decrease in the Examination-fees, which amounted to Rs.58,468 as against Rs.60,080 in 1895 and Rs.62,036 in 1896. The decrease in the expenditure as compared with the two previous years is mainly due to the purchase in each of those years of Government securities to the value of Rs.6,000, while no investment was made in 1897. The cash balance at credit of the Reserve Fund in the Bank of Bengal stood at Rs.4,014-4-8 on 31st December, 1897, the total assets of the fund amounting to Rs.34,014-4-8.

2. The Auditor reports that the books and vouchers relating to the accounts of the University were in proper order, and that the expenditure incurred during the year was duly sanctioned by the Syndicate.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Auditor's Report be forwarded to the Registrar of the Allahabad University and to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to Mr. Hari Narayan Nene for information.

By order, &c.,

J. O. MILLER,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX E.

Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1898.

SIR,—I have been requested by the Lady Principals of some of the more important schools for European girls in these Provinces to enquire whether the Syndicate would be willing to modify the Regulations for the First Examination in Arts so as to meet the case of girls who wish to pursue their studies after passing the High School Examination, but have no turn for Mathematics. The number of such girls is not inconsiderable, but under existing rules they are precluded from continuing their studies in connection with the University. Under Rule No. 8 of the Regulations in Arts, unless a girl has passed the High School Examination in Mathematics her certificate is not accepted for Matriculation, and under Rule No. 18 she must take up this subject if she wishes to pass the Intermediate Examination. Mathematics is not now a compulsory subject for girls in the High School Examination, and this being so, the Syndicate is asked whether it would be willing to accept the High School certificate as equivalent to the Entrance certificate of the University. I enclose the prospectus of this examination as given in the Code for European Schools, and also copies of the Question-papers set, from which it will be seen that the examination is one of greater difficulty than the Entrance.

Should the Syndicate be willing to grant this concession it is further asked whether girls might not be allowed to take up some other subject of a scientific character in place of Mathematics for the Intermediate Examination. It has been suggested that either Physics and Chemistry or Physiology or Botany might be substituted. Physiology is now becoming a popular subject of study at Girls' Schools, as it is found to be of great use to girls who wish to qualify as lady doctors or nurses. Botany also might become an interesting branch of study to girls residing in the hills, and is calculated to quicken the faculties of observation and comparison.

I hope that the Syndicate may see its way to granting these concessions. The best Boarding Schools for girls at Mussorie and Naini Tal have greatly improved during recent years, and the principal teachers are ladies who have received an excellent education either in Great Britain or in the United States of America. It seems desirable that every inducement should be given to girls to continue their studies at such schools for at any rate a year or two after passing the High School Examination, and that the University should, if it can do so, express its approval of the teaching given.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Compulsory Subjects.

Subject.	Course.	Full Marks.
1. English	... (a) Grammar	50
	(b) Composition	100
	(c) Text-books in prose and poetry, prescribed each year	150
2. Arithmetic	... The whole	200
3. Mathematics	... (a) Algebra—The course prescribed for Standard VII; quadratic equations of one unknown quantity; easy indices and surds	100
	(b) Geometry and Mensuration—Euclid, Books I–IV, with deductions; questions on the mensuration of straight lines, angles, rectilineal figures, and circles, within the limits of or deducible from the text-books in this subject and Arithmetic	100

(Provided that in Girls' Schools Domestic Economy may be substituted for Mathematics; the latter may, however, be taken up as an optional subject.)

Optional Subjects.

1. Geography	... General and Physical of the World, as defined by its treatment in Clarke's Geographical Reader or other similar work	100
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Subject.	Course.	Full Marks.
2. History and Sociology.	British—St. Loe Strachey's "Industrial and Social Life and the Empire" (MacMillan's) ...	100
	Indian—Lethbridge's History of India ...	
3. Latin, French, (a) Urdu or Hindi.	Passages for translation from and questions on the text-books; unseen passages for translation into English, ...	100
	(b) Translation of English sentences, and Composition ...	100
4. Trigonometry...	To the solution of triangles, inclusive ...	100
5. Science ...	(a) Physics as defined in Loewy's Graduated Course of Natural Science, Part I, and pages 1—166 of Part II ...	100
	or	
	(b) Physiology, as defined in Huxley's Elementary Physiology, Chapters I—IX ...	100
6. Logic ...	Deductive, as defined in Jevon's Elementary Lessons in Logic, omitting Chapters XXII, XXIII, XXXII and XXXIII ...	100
7. Political Economy.	As defined in Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners ...	100
8. Freehand and Geometrical Drawing.	More advanced Freehand as in Morris, pages 1—264; Geometrical Drawing as in Gill's Geometry as far as problem 245, excluding areas ...	100
9. Perspective and Model Drawing.	(a) The delineation in parallel and angular perspective of regular solids (no exercise to involve accidental vanishing points) ...	100
	(b) Groups of models of common objects.	
10. Domestic Economy (for Girls only).	Dr. Mann's Domestic Economy and Household Science ...	100
11. Music (for Girls only).	The Course prescribed for Standard VII; the extent of the registers of the human voice; musical terms, the common chord and its inversions, as in Stainer's Manual, pages 17—40 inclusive ...	100

Boys may not take up more than nine subjects for this examination. Girls may not take up more than eight subjects, and if Mathematics be taken, they may not take up more than seven subjects. In order to pass the examination a candidate must gain 30 per cent. in each Division of the subject "English," and in Arithmetic; boys must also gain 350 marks and girls 300 marks in the aggregate, being 25 per cent. of the highest possible marks obtainable by them respectively. Marks for an optional subject will not be counted if they fall below 30 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject.

(TRUE EXTRACT.)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER,

Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1.

THE 3RD NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, MR. MURRAY, *in the Chair*.

BABU ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.

MR. E. G. HILL.

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

BABU GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

MR. T. BECK.

I.—THE Minutes of the Meeting held on the 5th March, 1898, were confirmed.

II.—The Meeting received the Report of the Board of Studies, containing recommendations regarding Text-Books for 1901, with other suggestions.

It was resolved that the Report be sent up to the Syndicate for further consideration and final sanction. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

III.—The Meeting considered Mr. Hill's proposals for the amendment of Regulations 13, 14 and 15 of the Regulations in Science.

It was resolved that the proposals, as amended by the Faculty, be sent up to the Syndicate to be considered and dealt with, for sanction by the Senate. (*Vide* Appendix B).

J. MURRAY, *President*.

C. DODD, *Registrar*.

APPENDIX A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS IN 1901.

MATHEMATICS.

School Final—

Book-keeping. Inglis : Book-keeping
to be replaced by

Dicksee : Book-keeping for Accountant-students,
Pt. I (Gee & Co., London).

Intermediate. As for 1900.

B.A. and B.Sc. " "

First D.Sc. " "

Second D.Sc. " "

Third D.Sc.

The Third D Sc. Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with applications to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least six months before the date of the Examination.

CHEMISTRY.

School Final.—As for 1900.

Intermediate.—The following Syllabus to be prescribed :

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, Boyle's law, Charles' law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour density, the atomic theory and Avogadro's hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, Dulong and Petit's law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations ; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the

compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen di-oxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon di-oxide, carbon mon-oxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate: Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The following text-books are suggested:—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.
ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO : Inorganic Chemistry (Longman's Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN : Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

B.A. and B.Sc.—

Section A.—As for 1900.

Section B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marsh gas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty and use of no special apparatus.

Text-books as for 1900.

First D.Sc., as for 1900.

Second D.Sc., " "

Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition) to be added to the books to be consulted.

Third D.Sc.—The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least six months before the date of the Examination.

PHYSICS.

School Final—As for 1900.

Intermediate—The following Syllabus to be prescribed :

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The Balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. Boyle's Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Co-efficients of expansion. Charles' Law.

Rectilinear propagation of Light. Shadows. Pinhole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch. Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WATSON: Elementary Practical Physics.

WORTHINGTON: Physical Laboratory Practice (First Course).

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

WRIGHT : Elementary Physics.

B.A. and B.Sc.—As for 1900.

First D.Sc.—As for 1900.

Second D.Sc.—As for 1900.

Third D.Sc.—The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least six months before the date of the Examination.

The Board recommends the following arrangement of papers in the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations :—

PHYSICS.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III. Do. do.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

CHEMISTRY.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows:—

- I.—Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry.
- II.—Organic Chemistry.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows:—

- I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.
 - II.—Organic Chemistry.
 - III. Do. do.
 - IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.
-

APPENDIX B.

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I HEREBY give notice that, at the next Meeting of the Faculty of Science, I shall propose that on page 132 of the University Calendar, Regulations in Science, section 13, after the words "during that year," the following paragraph be added :—

Any B.A., who in his Degree Examination has taken two of the three subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Examination of the same year, may be granted the degree of B.Sc., provided he shall have first passed in that subject which he did not offer for the . . . , and provided that he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College for a period of not less than one year after passing his B.A. Such a candidate shall pay to the Registrar the fee for the B.Sc. Examination.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. HILL.

12th February, 1898.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1.

THE 3RD NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair.*

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.	MR. J. G. JENNINGS.
PRINCIPAL, MUIR COLLEGE.	MR. H. O. BUDDEN.
PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	BABU GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.
PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
MR. T. MORISON.	MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.
MR. M. CROSSE.	BABU A. C. SANYAL.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA.	MR. E. G. HILL.
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.

1. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 4th March, 1898, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting considered the Reports of the Boards of Studies in English and History, with Political Science, recommending Text-Books for 1901,—there being no proposed changes in any of the remaining subjects of the Arts Courses. (*Vide* Appendices A and B.)

It was resolved that the recommendations of the Boards of Studies in English and History, with Political Science, as passed by the Faculty, be sent up to the Syndicate for consideration and sanction.

3. The Meeting considered the following *motion* by Mr. Jennings.

That in the Intermediate Examination, the several subjects be thus grouped:—

- (i) English and the First Course of Mathematics :
- and { (ii) A Classical Language : and either Logic or History or the Second Course of Mathematics :
- or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics and Physics and Chemistry.

The *motion* was *seconded* by Mr. Venis and *carried* by 14 votes to 2.

4. The Meeting considered Mr. Jennings' proposal to change the number of papers to be set for the M.A. Examination in English and in History.

It was resolved :

- (i) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be *six* Papers set on the text-books, and a *seventh* Paper on an Essay (the *vivâ voce* test being on *unseen* Passages).
- (ii) That in the M.A. *History* Examination there be *six* Papers set—to correspond with the recommendations of the Board of Studies in History, as sent up to the Syndicate.

T. C. LEWIS, *President*.

C. DODD, *Registrar*.

APPENDIX A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR 1901.

Entrance Examination.

A Selection of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, ed.

Flather (Pitt Press Series of English Classics).

CAPTAIN MARRYAT: Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bell's Reading Books).

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

Intermediate Examination.

SCOTT: Lady of the Lake.

LONGFELLOW: Evangeline

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters (Macmillan's Selections).

WASHINGTON IRVING: Sketch-book.

MARLBOROUGH: by G. Saintsbury (English Worthies).

WEST: Elements of English Grammar (for Examination in text).

B.A. Examination.

SHAKESPEARE: Much Ado about Nothing; Richard II.; Othello.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, Books I, II, III.

KEATS: Selections (as for 1900).

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament ; Guinevere ; The Passing of Arthur.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero worship.

KEATS : by Sidney Colvin (English Men of Letters Series).

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI, VII.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOT : Shakespearian Grammar (as far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

The Literary History, etc. (as for 1900).

M.A. (No change.)

APPENDIX B.

TEXT-BOOKS IN HISTORY AS RECOMMENDED FOR 1901.

The Entrance Examination—

GARDINER'S Outline of English History—from the reign
of Henry VII. to the end.

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE WARNER.—The Citizen of India.

School Final—

Political Economy, by J. E. Symes.

Intermediate—No alteration—

(The Examination in Meiklejohn will be restricted to the
more important parts of the subject.)

B. A.

Political Science—

Aristotle's Politics is to be omitted.

The parts subsequently to be decided on by Dr. Thibaut
and Mr. Beck, out of Bluntschli, are to be omitted. (This is
to apply also to the Examination of 1900.)

History—

In English Constitutional History [B. (1)], is to be
omitted from the alternative subjects.

Conder's Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem is to be substituted
for Archer and Kingsford's The Crusades.

The "Roman Provinces," *i.e.* (b) (2) are to be omitted
as an alternative subject.

M.A., 1900—

In the M.A. History for 1900, Walker's Political Economy is to be read and not Marshall.

M.A. Examination, 1901—

1. Political Philosophy—

Aristotle's Politics.

Hobbes' Leviathan (certain specified chapters).

MILL—Liberty.

STEPHEN—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

2. Political Economy—

MILL's Political Economy.

MARSHALL—Such parts as are an advance in economic theory on Mill.

3. Constitutional and Economic History—

Either (A) English. Constitutional History by Taswell Langmead. Six Centuries of Work and Wages, by Thorold Rogers.

Raghavaiyengar's Progress of Madras during the last forty years.

or (B) Indian—Chesney's Indian Polity.

4. *Either* (A) *Indian History.* (a) Mahomedan History.

Ain-i-Akbari.

Budauni (as in Elliot).

(b) GRANT DUFF : History of the Mahrattas.

or (B) The Outlines of Roman History up to 476 A.D.

5. Either (A)—The works of an eminent historian as an example of historic method. Taine—The French Revolution.

or (B) The Outlines of Greek History.

6. Either (A)—A Special subject.

(a) *The Economic History of the North-West Provinces during the 19th Century.*

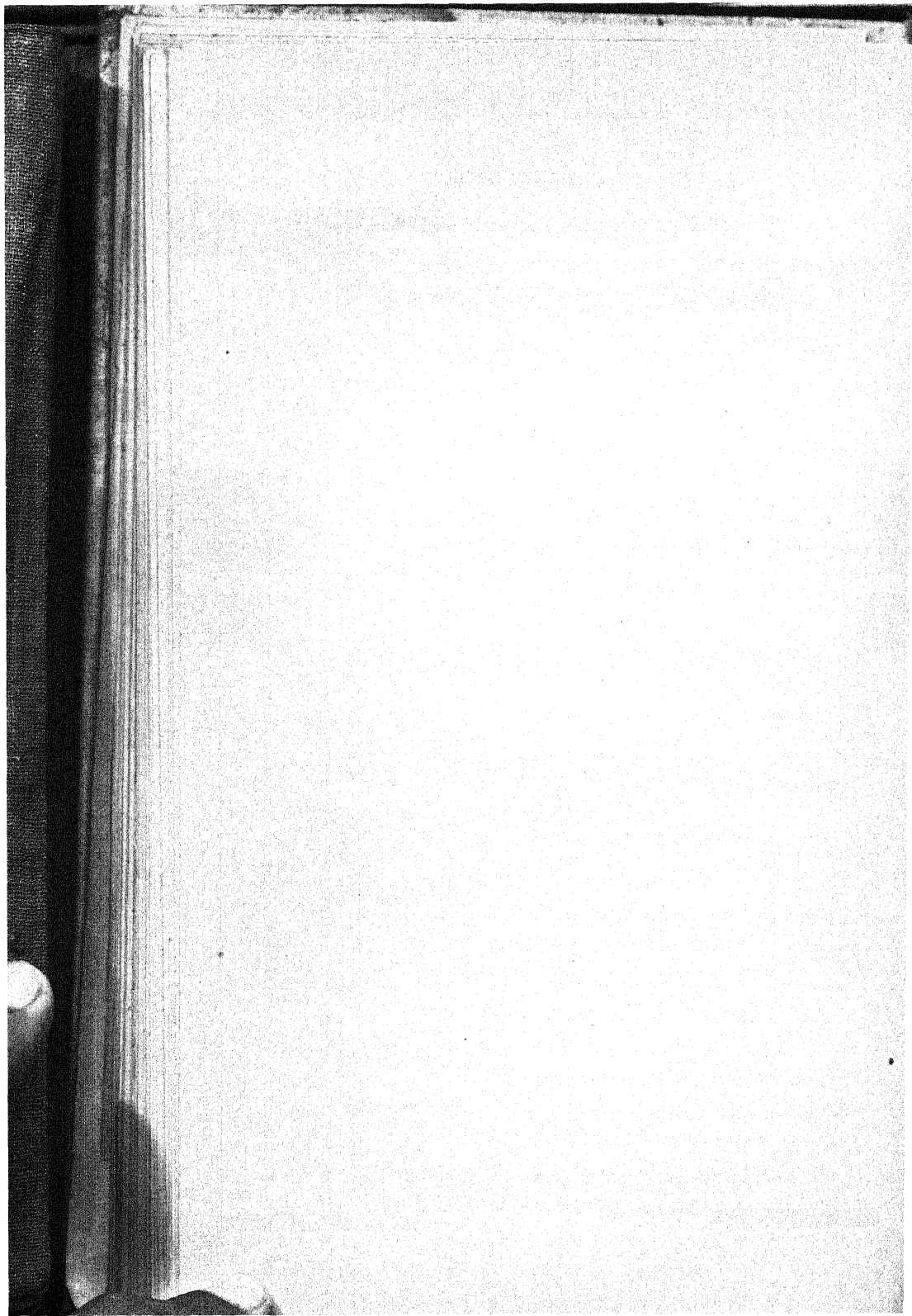
or (b) *The Roman Provinces.*

Mommsen's History of Rome.

Arnold's Government of the Roman Provinces.

Cicero's Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's Library)

or (B) An Original Thesis.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2.

THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PT. SUNDAR LAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALL.

THE PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

24. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 6th August, 1898, were confirmed.

25. Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August and September, 1898, were passed. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

26. Consequent on the changes of dates of the University Annual Examinations and commencement of new session, the Meeting considered the amendment of Bye-law No. 4 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, with effect from the 1st November, 1898.

It was resolved that in the wording of Bye-law No. 4, the word *November* be substituted for the word *Annual*.

27. The Meeting received and considered the Reports of the Meetings of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science, held on the 3rd November, 1898, recommending text-books for the Examinations of 1901.

It was resolved that the Reports of the Faculty of Arts and of the Faculty of Science be accepted, as now amended. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

28. With reference to No. 1 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, and to Resolution No. 99 of the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on the 2nd April, 1898, the Registrar asked the Meeting to formally declare the appointment of the Standing Board of Moderators for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations (*vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 2 (i) of 7th August, 1897, and No. 32 of 6th November, 1897,) to be a Bye-law of the Syndicate: and that members of the Board be appointed *ex officio*, and not personally as they now stand in Syndicate Resolution No. 2 (i) of 7th August, 1897, aforesaid. The Registrar further asked the Meeting to appoint an additional member to the Board, to aid in the moderating of Papers in Mathematics.

It was resolved:

- (i) That the existing arrangements regarding the Standing Board of Moderators for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations continue for another year: and
- (ii) That Mr. Cox, or, in his absence, Mr. Hill, be requested to aid in moderating the Papers in Mathematics.

29. With reference to Appendix B of Syndicate Resolution No. 75, dated 5th March, 1898, the Registrar asked the Meeting to decide the question of changes in the number of Papers in each subject of the **Intermediate** Examination.

It was resolved that for the Examinations of 1901, *two* Papers be set in each Classical Language: and that *one* Paper be set in Physics, and *one* in Chemistry.

30. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 73, dated 5th March, 1898,

The Meeting considered the Report of Mr. Beck's Sub-Committee regarding changes necessary to secure proper Moderation of Papers set for the Degrees' Examinations in Arts and in Science, and the appointment of Examiners.

It was resolved :

- (i) That the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, as now amended, are approved and accepted: and
- (ii) That new Bye-laws, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 be declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

The Meeting then proceeded to appoint eight permanent Boards of Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations, when

It was further resolved :

- (i) That for the several groups of subjects the following Boards of Examiners be respectively appointed. (*Vide* Appendix D.)
- (ii) That in any Board, *two* members shall form a *quorum*.

31. The Meeting considered and dealt with Resolution No. 4 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Science, dated 5th March, 1898. (*Vide* Appendix E.)

It was resolved that the Resolution of the Faculty of Science be sent up to the Senate for consideration and sanction.

32. The Meeting considered and dealt with Resolution No. 7 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Science, dated 5th March, 1898. (*Vide Appendix F.*)

It was resolved that the Resolution of the Faculty of Science be sent up to the Senate for consideration and sanction.

R. S. AIKMAN,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August, and September, 1898.

Month and Date.	Details of Expenditure.			Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS.			Rs. a. p.
July, 31st ...	By bill paid,	Hot-weather Establishment for		
		June, 1898 ...		3 8 0
"	"	Clock-maker for June, 1898 ...		1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil do. ...		0 8 0
"	"	Postage due on a bearing cover ...		0 0 6
"	"	Coolie-hire ...		0 2 0
"	"	Conveyance-hire ...		0 12 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...		0 4 6
"	"	Telegrams ...		1 2 0
"	"	Transit charges for Answer-books returned ...		7 5 0
"	"	Shiuambar, Chaprasi, Hill allowance (4th instalment) ...		10 0 0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous Printing) ...		3 13 0
		TOTAL ...		28 7 0
Aug., 31st ...	By bill paid,	Hot-weather Establishment for		
		July, 1898 ...		5 6 0
"	"	Clock-maker for July, 1898 ...		1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil do. ...		0 8 0
"	"	Principal, Rajkumar College, Nowgong ...		2 4 6
"	"	Postage due on a bearing cover ...		0 1 0
"	"	Blanket for <i>Chaukidar</i> ...		3 0 0
"	"	Coolie-hire ...		3 5 6
"	"	For two office chairs ...		8 0 0
"	"	Quill Pens ...		2 8 0
"	"	<i>Daftri's</i> account ...		0 9 3
"	"	Camphor ...		0 2 0
"	"	Transit charges ...		0 3 6
"	"	Telegrams ...		2 2 0
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service postage stamps ...		50 0 0
		TOTAL ...		79 1 9

Contingent and other bills for the months of July, August, and September, 1898—(concl'd.)

Month and Date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS—(concl'd.)	Rs. a. p.
Sept., 30th ...	By bill paid, Hot-weather Establishment for August, 1898 ...	3 8 0
"	" " Clock-maker for August, 1898 ...	1 0 0
"	" " Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
"	" " Ramnarin & Co. for a copy of B.A. Arabic Course ...	2 0 0
"	" " <i>Daftir's</i> account ...	1 8 5
"	" " Superintendent, Government Press (Miscellaneous Printing) ...	15 1 1
"	" " Shiuambar, Chaprasi, Hill allowance (5th instalment) ...	10 0 0
	TOTAL ...	33 9 6

OTHER BILLS.

Sept., 30th ...	By bill paid, Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore, Centre Examination expenses ...	49 0 3
"	" " Deputy Collector for Service postage stamps ...	50 0 0
"	" " "Pioneer" Press (Miscellaneous Printing from January to August, 1898) ...	2,178 3 3

TRUST FUNDS.

Aug., 31st ...	By bill paid, Ikbal Gold Medal Fund renewal of Fee ...	1 0 0
"	" " Principal, Muir Central College, Sir Charles Elliot Scholarship for 1897 (2nd half-year) ...	210 0 0

APPENDIX B.

(SYNDICATE RESOLUTION No. 27, DATED 5TH
NOVEMBER, 1898.)

TEXT-BOOKS FOR ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR 1901.

Entrance Examination.

A selection of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, ed.

Flather (Pitt Press Series of English Classics).

CAPTAIN MARRYAT: Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bell's
Reading Books).

GOLDSMITH: Deserter village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

Intermediate Examination.

SCOTT: Lady of the Lake.

LONGFELLOW: Evangeline.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur.

COWPER'S Letters (Macmillan's Selections).

WASHINGTON IRVING: Sketch book.

RALEIGH: by Gosse (English Worthies).

WEST: Elements of English Grammar (for Examination in
text).

B.A. Examination.

SHAKESPEARE: Much Ado about Nothing; Richard II;
Othello.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, Books I, II, III.

KEATS: Selections (as for 1900).

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere; The Passing
of Arthur.

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero worship.

KEATS : by Sidney Colvin (English Men of Letters Series).

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI, VII.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOT : Shakespearian Grammar (as far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

The Literary History, etc. (as for 1900).

M.A. (No change).

TEXT-BOOKS IN HISTORY FOR 1901.

The Entrance Examination—

GARDINER'S Outline of English History—from the reign of Henry VII. to the end.

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE WARNER.—The Citizen of India.

School Final—

Political Economy by J. E. Symes.

Intermediate—No alteration—

(The Examination in Meiklejohn will be restricted to the more important parts of the subject.)

B.A.—

Political Science.

Aristotle's Politics is to be omitted.

Bluntschli—Theory of the State. The following chapters are to be omitted. (This is to apply to the Examination of 1900 also) :—

Book II, Chapters 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Book III, Chapters 1 to 6 (inclusive).

Book VI, Chapters 8 to 12 (inclusive) and 14. (Sections III, IV, V only), and 17, 18.

Book VII, Chapters 8 to 11 (inclusive).

History—

In English Constitutional History, [B. (1)] is to be omitted from the alternative subjects.

Conder Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem is to be substituted for Archer and Kingsford's The Crusades.

The "Roman Provinces," i.e. (b) (2) is to be omitted as an alternative subject.

M.A., 1900—

In the M.A. History for 1900, Walker's Political Economy is to be read and not Marshall.

M.A. Examination, 1901.

1. Political Philosophy—

Aristotle's Politics.

Hobbes' Leviathan (certain specified chapters).

MILL—Liberty.

STEPHEN—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

2. Political Economy—

MILL's Political Economy.

MARSHALL—Principles of Political Economics (selected Chapters).

3. Constitutional and Economic History—

Either (A) English. Constitutional History by Taswell Langmead. Six Centuries of Work and Wages, by Thorold Rogers,

or (B) Indian—Chesney ; Indian Polity.

Raghavaiyengar—Progress of Madras during the last forty years.

4. Either (A) *Indian History*. (a) Mahomedan History.

Ain-i-Akbari.

Budauni (as in Elliot).

(b) GRANT DUFF. History of the Mahrattas.

or (B) The outlines of Roman History up to 476 A.D.

5. Either (A)—The works of an eminent historian as an example of historic method. Taine—The French Revolution,

or (B) The outlines of Greek History.

6. Either (A)—A Special subject.

(a) The Economic History of the North-West Provinces during the 19th Century,

or (b) *The Roman Provinces*.

Mommsen's Roman Provinces—

Arnold's Government of the Roman Provinces.

Cicero's Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's Library),

or (B) An Original Thesis.

MATHEMATICS FOR 1901.

School Final—

Book-keeping. Inglis : Book-keeping,
to be replaced by

Dicksee : Book-keeping for Accountant-students,
Pt. I (Gee & Co., London).

Intermediate—As for 1900.

B.A. and B.Sc. " "

First D.Sc. " "

Second D.Sc. " "

Third D.Sc. " "

The Third D.Sc. Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with applications to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

CHEMISTRY FOR 1901.

School Final—As for 1900.

Intermediate—The following Syllabus to be prescribed:—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, volume and contents; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, Boyle's law, Charles' law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour density, the atomic theory and Avogadro's hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, Dulong and Petit's law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen di-oxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marsh gas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon di-oxide, carbon mon-oxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate:
Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The following Text-Books are suggested :—

PERKIN AND LEAN : Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE AND LUNT : Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longman's Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN : Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

B.A. and B.Sc.—

Section A.—As for 1900.

Section B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes, the substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marsh gas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty and use of no special apparatus.

Text-books—As for 1900.

First D.Sc.—As for 1900.

Second D.Sc. „ „

Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition) to be added to the books to be consulted.

Third D.Sc.—The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

PHYSICS FOR 1901.

School Final—As for 1900.

Intermediate—The following Syllabus to be prescribed:—

Syllabus—

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The Balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid.

Pressure of a gas. Boyle's Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Co-efficients of expansion. Charles' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pinhole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch. Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WATSON : Elementary Practical Physics.

WORTHINGTON : Physical Laboratory Practice (First Course).

SCHUSTER and LEES : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

WRIGHT : Elementary Physics.

B.A. and B.Sc.—As for 1900.

First D.Sc.—As for 1900.

Second D.Sc.—As for 1900.

Third D.Sc.—The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

The following is the arrangement of papers in the First D.Sc. Examination in Physics and Chemistry respectively :—

PHYSICS.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III. Do. do.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

To be considered at the next December Meeting.

CHEMISTRY.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III. Do. do.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

To be considered at the next December Meeting.

APPENDIX C.

NEW BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

EXAMINERS.

12. The Syndicate shall appoint eight permanent Boards of Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations dealing with the following groups of subjects:—

- (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
- (2) Mathematics.
- (3) History, Political Economy, and Political Science.
- (4) Mental and Moral Science.
- (5) Physics and Chemistry.
- (6) Arabic and Persian.
- (7) Sanskrit.
- (8) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November Meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its Meetings, until the next Election.

14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon Meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.

16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon Meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, *i.e.*, a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the persons selected by the Boards to

act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set Question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

17. The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a Meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction Travelling Allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar, before November 1st. In case of all the revised Papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such instructions as they deem necessary with regard to the marking of Answer-papers. The names of Examiners will not be published at the head of Question-papers, as these papers will be regarded as set by the Boards.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex officio* member of this committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

APPENDIX D.

Boards of Examiners appointed under Syndicate Resolution No. 30, dated 5th November, 1898 :—

- (1) *English Literature, Grammar and Composition* : Messrs. White, Thibaut and Morison.
 - (2) *Mathematics* : Messrs. Crosthwaite, Boutflower and Cox.
 - (3) *History, Political Economy and Political Science* : Messrs. Pirie, Jennings and Beck.
 - (4) *Mental and Moral Science* : Messrs. White, Venis and Westcott.
 - (5) *Physics and Chemistry* : Messrs. Ward, Murray and Hill.
 - (6) *Arabic and Persian* : Messrs. Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Shibli Nomani.
 - (7) *Sanskrit* : Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.
 - (8) *Latin, Greek and Hebrew* : Messrs. Westcott, Thibaut and Mulvany.
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APPENDIX E.

(RESOLUTION No. 4—FACULTY OF SCIENCE, 5TH
MARCH, 1898.)

4. It was *proposed* by the Principal of the Agra College and *seconded* by the Principal of Queen's College, that in the Intermediate (B) Courses of Study, *Logic* be omitted, and *Physics* and *Chemistry* be each made a separate subject.

The Director of Public Instruction *moved* an amendment that in the Intermediate Examination, the distinction of (A) and (B) Courses be abolished ; and that the several subjects be thus grouped :—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics ;
and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and, either
History or the Second Course of Mathematics ;
or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics, and
Chemistry.

This *amendment* was *seconded* by Mr. Hill, and *carried*.

APPENDIX F.

(RESOLUTION No. 7—FACULTY OF SCIENCE, 7TH
MARCH, 1898.)

7. The Meeting considered the President's *motion* for the amendment of Regulations 36, 48 and 49 of the Regulations in Arts.

It was *proposed* by Mr. Murray, *seconded* by the Director of Public Instruction, and *carried*,—

(a) That in Regulation 36 of the Regulations in Arts,
for—

(4) Physical Science.

(5) History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence,

be substituted—

(4) Physics.

(5) Chemistry.

(6) History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence :—

and (b) That for Regulations 48 and 49, *the following be substituted*,—

‘Regulation 48—The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. in these subjects.’

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 3.

(Adjourned Meeting.)

THE 7th NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI AMJAD ALI,
THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL, M. A.-O. COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PT. SUNDAR LAL.
MR. J. MURRAY.	THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

33. The Meeting considered the following proposals by Mr. Jennings, that in the B.A. Examination a distinction be drawn between *Pass* and *Honours'* Courses. (*Vide Appendix G.*)

On a *motion* by Mr. Jennings, *seconded* by Mr. Thomson, it was resolved:

- (i) That the present system of awarding Honours being considered unsatisfactory, a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider whether, in the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, a distinction may be drawn in the *Pass* and *Honours'* Courses; and to report:

- (ii) That the members of the said Sub-Committee be Messrs. Jennings, Thomson, White, Murray and Beck : with Mr. Jennings, Convener.

34. The Meeting considered a proposal by the Director, Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that Regulation No. 4, in Arts, for the Entrance Examination, be altered to read as follows (*vide* Appendix H)—

It was resolved that the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, for the amendment of Regulation No. 4 of the Regulations in Arts, be sent up to the Senate for consideration and sanction.

35. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 11, dated 6th August, 1898, the Registrar read letter by the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, to the effect that it will not be possible to spare the services of an Inspector of Schools to superintend and conduct an University Annual Examination at Raipur.

It was resolved :

- (i) That the letter of the Inspector-General of Education be recorded ;
- (ii) That the Registrar be instructed to enquire of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur what arrangements he can make for the conduct and supervision of an University Annual Examination, as the Inspector-General of Education intimates that no Inspector of Schools will be available.

36. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 12, dated 6th August, 1898, the Registrar read a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, enquiring on what grounds the Syndicate now considers that the re-opening of Indore as an Examination Centre would be popular.

It was resolved :

- (i) That the Agent to the Governor-General be informed that the Syndicate was unaware that the Schools of Central India had been affiliated to the Calcutta University: and that it is no longer proposed to make Indore a Centre for Examinations of this University.
- (ii) That the Registrar enquire of the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad what arrangements he can make for the conduct and supervision of the University Annual Examination at the Hoshangabad Centre, as the Inspector-General of Education has intimated that an Inspector of Schools will be no longer available.

37. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 20, dated 6th August, 1898, the Registrar read letter, dated 22nd September, 1898, from the Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, enquiring whether the Central Hindu College, Benares, adheres to the Inter-College Rules.

It was resolved that in order to enable the Syndicate to reply to the reference made by the Local Government, the Registrar address the Chairman of the Committee of the Central Hindu College, Benares, and request him to state whether, both previous to and since the date of his application for affiliation, the Inter-College Rules had and have been in all cases observed. (*Vide* Inter-College Rules, University Calendar 1898-99, pp. 103—107 inclusive.)

38. The Registrar read an application by the Principal of the Jeypur Maharaja's College, that Jeypore be made an Examination Centre for the Intermediate and Entrance Examinations.

It was resolved that Jeypur become an Examination Centre for the Intermediate and Entrance Examinations, the

Principal of the Maharaja's College being held responsible for the efficient and proper conduct and supervision of the Jeypur Centre Examinations.

39. The Registrar laid before the Meeting application by Múl Chand Tiwari, late a student of the Jabalpur College, and now of the Nagpur Hislop College, that he be allowed the Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship for 1897.

It was resolved that the applicant be informed that the Syndicate approves of the reply contained in the Registrar's office letter No. 707, dated 28th October 1897, to the address of the Principal of the Government College, Jabalpur.

40. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an application by Bhalchandra Chintaman Patwardhan, B.A., late a student of the Muir Central College, for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination of this University, taking Philosophy, without attending lectures.

It was resolved that the application be sanctioned, as a special case.

41. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an application by the Principal of the Government College, Ajmere, for recognition of the Collegiate School for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was resolved that the Ajmere Collegiate School be so recognised.

42. The Meeting considered an application by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination, 1899, and likewise at the B.Sc. Examination.

It was resolved that Mr. Biggs be informed that he may appear at the M.A. Examination in English, for 1899: but that the University Regulations do not admit of his appearing for the B.Sc. Examination.

43. With reference to Rule (e) of the Rules for the Griffith Memorial Fund, it was resolved that Babu Pramoda Das Mitr be re-appointed to the Committee for awarding scholarships and prizes.

44. The Meeting considered an application by Miss F. Adams, Caineville, Mussoorie, to be allowed to appear for the B.A. Examination, Miss Adams being an Under-graduate of the London University only.

It was resolved that Miss Adams be asked *what* Examination of the London University she has passed.

45. With reference to the forthcoming Examinations,

It was resolved that the Registrar instruct Examiners that, in marking their Answer-papers, they should keep in view the difficulty which students this year labour under in consequence of the shortening of the period of study.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX G.

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

DEAR SIR,

WILL you kindly lay before the next Meeting of the Syndicate the following proposals :—

I.—That in the B.A. Examination a distinction be drawn between Pass and Honours' Courses.

If the principle is accepted, the following scheme is suggested as a basis for discussion :—

1. The present grouping of subjects to remain unchanged.
2. For the Pass Course the quantity to be read in each subject to be reduced to about two-thirds of the present amount. The Faculties of Arts and Science may perhaps be requested to consult with the several Boards of Studies ; and, if the principle is accepted, to draw up provisional courses in each subject.
3. Candidates to be permitted to take up Honours in any one or more subjects. The Honours' Course in any subject to include the Pass Course, and to be about the same in total quantity as the present courses.
4. Honours' candidates to be required to pass in the Pass Course (3 subjects, as at present), and to obtain a *minimum* of 50 per cent. in the Aggregate (Pass and Honours) of the subject which they offer for Honours. Candidates failing in Honours, but successful in the Pass portion of the Examination to be entitled to a Pass degree.
5. The Honours' papers to be set at the end of the Pass Examination.

6. Honours' candidates to pay an additional fee, to cover the expense of the necessary extra papers.
7. The following to be the number of (*written*) papers in the Pass Course :—
 - (a) English, 2 (Text-Books and Essay : for the Pass Essay a subject of general interest might be set, and for the Honours a literary subject).
 - (b) Classical Language, 2.
 - (c) Mathematics, 2.
 - (d) Philosophy, 2.
 - (e) Physics, 2.
 - (f) Chemistry, 2.
 - (g) History, 2 (European History).
 - (h) Political Economy, 2.
8. The following to be the number of (*written*) Honours' papers, in addition to the Pass papers :—
 - (a) English, 1 (Text-Books).
 - (b) Classical Language, 1.
 - (c) Mathematics, 1.
 - (d) Philosophy, 1.
 - (e) Physics, 1.
 - (f) Chemistry, 1.
 - (g) History, 1 (Special Subject).
 - (h) Political Philosophy, 1.

II.—That in the Intermediate Examination a distinction be drawn between Pass and Honours' Courses in a similar manner. Only one course in Logic (Pass only) would suffice ; and the present (ordinary) course in Mathematics, perhaps reduced in quantity, might serve as a *Pass* Course, whilst the present Additional Mathematics might be the corresponding *Honours'* Course (candidates who take up this latter being excused, as at present, from History).

APPENDIX H.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th May, 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to propose for the consideration of the Syndicate of the University, at the Meeting to be held on the first Saturday in November next, that Regulation No. 4, in Arts, for the Entrance Examination be altered to read as follows :—

‘4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognised High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.’

The object of the proposed change in the Regulation is to make those candidates who have not kept the full number of school attendances, and are therefore only admitted as private candidates, pay a fee of Rs.16, instead of Rs.10 and, by the imposition of this penalty, to check the tendency to irregularity in attendance at schools.

The change is therefore proposed primarily in the interests of school discipline, but it is also likely to benefit the University by increasing the income realised from fees.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1.

THE 7TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
THE HON'BLE P. C. BANARJI.	ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
MAULVI KARAMAT HUSEN.	MAULAVI ASHRAF ALI.
THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	AMJAD ALI.
MR. M. J. WHITE.	HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBHAR
MR. A. THOMSON.	NATH.
REV. C. A. R. JANVIER.	THE PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.
MR. THEODORE BECK.	BABU ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.
MR. E. G. HILL.	BABU MAHENDRA NATH DATT.
MR. J. MURRAY.	RAJA JAI KISHAN DAS.
MR. C. M. MULVANY.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MR. HOMERSHAM COX.	MR. A. VENIS.
	SAYYAD AKBAR HUSAIN.

I.—THE Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 7th March, 1898, were confirmed.

The Registrar placed before the Meeting a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, informing the Senate of the inability of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner

to confirm Resolution No. 18 (*b*) of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, dated 7th March, 1898. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

It was resolved that the letter from the Secretary to Government be recorded.

II.—With reference to Resolution No. 4 of the Minutes of the Faculty of Science, dated 5th March, 1898, the Meeting considered proposed alterations in the Courses of Study for the Intermediate Examination. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Of Mr. Lewis's proposed alterations of the Courses of Studies for the Intermediate Examination, Mr. Jennings, *proposed an amendment (vide* Appendix C), which was *seconded* by Pandit Aditya Ram. This *amendment was lost*.

Mr. Beck then proposed an *amendment, viz.*, that the Regulation be re-drafted in accordance with Mr. Lewis's original *motion*, but that the Faculty of Arts be asked to consider and report on Group (ii) of Mr. Lewis's scheme. Mr. Beck's *amendment* was *seconded* by Dr. Thibaut, and lost by 6 votes *for*, to 13 *against*.

On a *motion* by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *seconded* by Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, it was *resolved* that the proposed alterations in the Courses of Studies be approved and sanctioned.

III.—With reference to Resolution No. 7 of the Minutes of the Faculty of Science, dated 5th March, 1898, the Meeting considered proposed amendments of Regulations Nos. 36, 48 and 49 of the Regulations in Arts.

It was resolved, on a *motion* by Mr. Murray, *seconded* by the Director, Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

(i) That Regulation No. 36 of the Regulations in Arts read,—

‘36. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following :—

(1) A Language.

(2) Mental and Moral Science.

(3) Mathematics.

(4) Physics.

(5) Chemistry.

(6) History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence.’

(ii) That for Regulations Nos. 48 and 49, the following be substituted,—

‘Regulation No. 48.—The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. in these subjects.’

R. S. AIKMAN,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Naini Tal, 30th April, 1898.

SIR,

EDUCL.
DEPART-
MENT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 248, dated the 1st April, 1898, submitting for confirmation certain amendments proposed by the Senate in Regulations Nos. 6-II, 27 and 59-IV of the Regulations in Arts.

2. In reply, I am to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner regrets that he is unable to confirm the Resolution of the Senate which abolishes the *Viva voce* Examination now provided for by Regulation No. 27. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the *vicâ voce* Examination a most essential test, the exclusion of which would seriously lower the educational standard, and he sees no reason why it should not be made effective.

3. The proposed amendments of Regulations Nos. 6-II and 59-IV of the Regulations in Arts are confirmed and will be submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council on receipt of copies of the Regulations, as they stand corrected, sealed with the common seal of the University.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX B.

(FACULTY OF SCIENCE—RESOLUTION No. 4, DATED 5TH MARCH, 1898.)

4. It was *proposed* by the Principal of the Agra College and *seconded* by the Principal of Queen's College, that in the Intermediate (B) Courses of Study, *Logic* be omitted, and *Physics* and *Chemistry* be each made a separate subject.

The Director of Public Instruction *moved* an amendment that in the Intermediate Examination, the distinction of (A) and (B) Courses be abolished; and that the several subjects be thus grouped:—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics ;
- (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and either History or the Second Course of Mathematics ;
- and { or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics, and Chemistry.

This amendment was *seconded* by Mr. Hill, and *carried*.

APPENDIX C.

Mr. Jennings's *amendment*, that the several groups of subjects for the Intermediate Examination be as follows :—

- (i) English and the First Course of Mathematics;
- and { (ii) A Classical Language and either Logic or History
on the 2nd Course of Mathematics ;
- or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physic
and Chemistry.

On being put to the Meeting the amendment was *lost*.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1.

THE 21ST NOVEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE G. E. KNOX, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE R. S. AIKMAN.

MAULVI S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.

THE HON'BLE P. C. BANARJI.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. R. BURKITT.

PANDIT BISHAMBHAR NATH.

1. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 12th March, 1898, were confirmed.

2. With reference to Regulation No. 7 of the Regulations in Law, it was resolved that in the list of Text-Books, Acts and Codes, recommended by the Faculty for the purpose of the LL.B. Examination, for

‘The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1882),’

be substituted—

‘The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. V of 1898).’

3. With reference to Regulation No. 7 of the Regulations in Law, the Meeting considered whether any, and, if so, what changes should be made in the text-books prescribed for the Subject of Hindu and Mahomadan Law.

It was resolved that the question be for the present postponed, and that a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji, Pandit Sundar Lal, and Mr. Karamat Husain (Pandit Sundar Lal being Convener) be appointed to consider what text-books or portions of text-books should be struck out of, or introduced into the list: and that the Committee report accordingly to the next Meeting of the Faculty.

G. E. KNOX,

President.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 4.

THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1898.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

MR. J. MURRAY.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

46. The Minutes of the Meetings of the Syndicate held on the 5th and 7th November, 1898, were confirmed, after substituting in Appendix D, page 62, the name of Mr. Murray for that of Mr. Crosthwaite.

47. The Contingent bill for the month of October, 1898, was passed. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

48. The Registrar read a letter from the Professor of Chemistry, Muir Central College, asking that the present annual grant, by the University, of Rs.50 for the *Practical* Examination in Physics and Chemistry, for 1899, be paid now in advance; also an application submitted through the Principal of the College, that the said grant be increased from Rs.50 to Rs.100.

It was resolved—

- (a) That the grant of Rs.50 be paid in advance, for 1899:
- (b) That Mr. Hill be asked to furnish the Syndicate with a detailed statement showing the need of the increase applied for.

49. The Registrar read an application by the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, forwarded and recommended by the Inspector of Schools, 5th Circle, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the affiliation of the East Indian Railway School, Oak-Grove, Mussoorie, to the standard of the Intermediate Examination.

It was resolved that enquiry be made of the Agent and Superintendent, E. I. Railway Aided Schools, whether his application is in compliance with the Syndicate's Bye-law No. 44 (*h*)—that no institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, on its present standard, for at least three years: and whether candidates from the Oak-Grove School have, for at least three years, appeared at the Final Examination under the Code for European Schools.

50. The Registrar read an application from the Municipal Board, Fyzabad, asking that Fyzabad be again made an Examination Centre for the Intermediate Examination.

It was resolved that the Registrar inform the Municipal Board that the Syndicate regrets that it does not see its way to making Fyzabad an Examination Centre for the Intermediate Examination.

51. The Meeting considered an application by the Principal of the Canning College, on behalf of Jagdamba Parshad, a candidate for the forthcoming Intermediate Examination, for the said candidate to be allowed the use of an amanuensis to whom the candidate may dictate his answers.

It was resolved that the application be sanctioned on the condition that the Principal be responsible for the fair examination of the candidate, Jagdamba Parshad.

52. The Meeting considered proposed arrangement of Papers for the *Second D.Sc.*, Examination in Physics and Chemistry, respectively. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

It was resolved that the proposed arrangement of Papers for the *Second D.Sc.*, Examination in Physics and Chemistry, respectively, be approved and passed.

53. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 78, dated 5th March, 1898, the Registrar reminded the Meeting that no Report by the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the programme for Convocation was presented at the last November Meeting.

It was resolved that the Convener of the Sub-Committee be asked to send in the Sub-Committee's Report for consideration by the Syndicate at its Meeting to be held on the 14th January, 1899, unless the Convener intends to present it himself at that Meeting.

54. The Registrar asked the Meeting, with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 46, dated 7th November, 1896, to increase the *honorarium* for each Assistant at the LL.B. Examination, from Rs.16 to Rs.25 *per diem*, there being now *two* papers given daily, instead of *one* as before : also to increase the fee of the Superintendent from Rs.80 to Rs.150.

It was resolved—

- (a) That the *honorarium* to each Assistant Superintendent at the recent LL.B. Examination (1898) be Rs.25 :
- (b) That a Sub-Committee of three members be formed to consider and report on the whole question of remuneration to the Superintendent and his Assistants : the Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Lewis and Thibaut, and Pandit Sundar Lal—with Dr. Thibaut, Convener.

55. The Meeting considered a representation by Mr. Cameron, submitted by the Principal, Canning College, that the Intermediate English Course for 1900 be reduced (*vide* Appendix C).

It was resolved that Addison (Selections) be wholly deleted from the Intermediate English Course for 1900.

56. The Meeting considered an application by Ram Nath Zutshi, that, at the forthcoming Entrance Examination, he be allowed either additional time in which to answer his question-papers, or the services of an amanuensis.

It was resolved that the Head Master of the Unao District School be informed that the Syndicate is unable to sanction the application.

57. With reference to Resolution No. 4 of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 3rd November, 1898.

It was resolved that the consideration of the question of changes in the number of Papers in the M.A. English and History Examinations, be postponed to a future Meeting.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for the month of October, 1898.

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS.	Rs. a. p.
Oct., 31st ...	By bill paid Hot-weather Establishment for September and part of October, 1898...	7 9 3
" " "	Lamp-oil for September, 1898 ...	0 8 0
" " "	Clock-maker do. ...	1 0 0
" " "	Coolie ...	0 6 0
" " "	Postage due on a bearing cover ...	0 1 0
" " "	E. I. R. freight for a box containing stationery from Naini Tal ...	4 7 0
" " "	<i>Daftr's</i> account ...	0 5 9
" " "	Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps ...	50 0 0
	Total ...	64 5 0
	OTHER BILLS.	
" " "	C. A. Press for Miscellaneous Printing ...	55 0 0

APPENDIX B.

(*Extract Report, Board of Studies, Examinations of 1901.*)

PHYSICS.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III. Do. do.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

CHEMISTRY.

First D.Sc.—Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

Second D.Sc.—Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III. Do. do.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

APPENDIX C.

LUCKNOW, *November 25th*, 1898.

TO

THE PRINCIPAL,

CANNING COLLEGE.

I BEG to submit to the Syndicate that there is urgent need of a reduction in the course in English prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, 1900. If this course be compared in point of length with that for 1899, the result is as follows :—

Unchanged.

Lady of the Lake.

Addison (Selections).

West's English Grammar.

1899.

Goldsmith's "Traveller," 438 lines
(Pentameter).*Milton's* *Comus*, 1,023 lines.*Harrison's* *Cromwell*, 228 pages.*Helps'* *Columbus*, 262 pages.

1900.

Longfellow's *Evangeline*, 1,450 lines
(Hexam).*Tennyson's* *Idylls*, 987 lines.*Rosebery's* *Pitt*, 298 pages.*W. Irving's* *Sketch-book*,* 524
pages.

It appears, therefore, that about 1,000 lines of poetry and more than 300 pages of prose are required in 1900 over and above what were required in 1899. I take no account of the relative difficulty of the works prescribed, though the mere juxtaposition of *Helps*, *Columbus* and *Washington Irving's Sketch-book* would indicate that something might be said upon this head too.

It will be remembered that the Course for 1899 was set for a full two sessions' work, and when unexpectedly the second of the two sessions was shortened by two months on account of the change in the date of Examination, the question of lightening the course was

* The *Sketch-book* is differently paged in the various editions. In *Bohn's* cheap edition there are 282 pages. The type, however, is much smaller and more crowded than in *Helps' Columbus*, there being 43 lines to the page instead of 25. I have underestimated its size in making it the exact double.

submitted to you. No reduction was made, presumably because the suggestion came too late ; but the disproportion of the course to the time for studying it, has since received practical recognition.

The time of study for the 1900 Examination is the same as for the 1899 Examination. The shortening of the session in the second year of the one course takes place in the first year of the other. The fact is therefore that a course admittedly too long has been lengthened by the addition of what would easily take three months' work to cover. Two months have been taken from the time of study while three months of work have been added.

In view of this I would venture to suggest that a substantial reduction of the course be made. The suggestion may not be too late this year, and the reduction should make the course even shorter than that of 1899 by something like (say) a month's work. The recognition of the inadequacy of the time to be made this year cannot, I think, commend itself as a solution of the difficulty which it would be well to repeat consecutively.

I do not specify the following reduction with any other idea than to show the amount which, in my opinion, would be satisfactory. It would suit me, of course ; but perhaps the exact works to be deleted would be better determined after information of what had actually been done in the various Colleges had been received. In Canning College the *Lady of the Lake* has been read and the greater part of *Evangeline*. I propose Addison for deletion, with this special reason that I have heard serious objections to it as a part of the reading of our students from one who has been engaged in teaching it for 1899—objections in which I fully concur.

I would recommend, therefore, that Tennyson and Addison be wholly deleted from the Intermediate Course in English for 1900.

This would reduce the poetry from that of 1899, by 61 lines only, but the prose would be simultaneously reduced by some 45 pages. It is not after all then a very sweeping reduction, and I shall be very well pleased if some other reduction is adopted which comes nearer, what I think the case demands, a reduction by a month's work at least.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

MATT. B. CAMERON.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 5.

THE 14TH JANUARY 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.

MR. J. MURRAY.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL
COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST CHURCH COL-
LEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

58. The Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on the 3rd December, 1898, were confirmed.

59. Contingent and other bills for the months of November and December, 1898, were passed. (Appendix A.)

60. The following list of candidates successful in the L.L.B. Examination, 1898, was passed, on the Report by the Examiners. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

61. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 35, dated 7th November, 1898, the Meeting considered the reply from the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur (C. P.), informing the Registrar—

- (i) that the Raipur Town Hall could be allowed for holding the Examination ;
- (ii) that the supervision of the Examination could be entrusted to an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

It was resolved that Raipur, in the Central Provinces, be an University Examination Centre for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, with effect from the year 1900 : and that the Secretary to the Raipur Municipal Committee be so informed.

62. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 36, dated the 7th November, 1898, the Registrar read letters from the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad, informing the Registrar that the University Annual Examination will be held in the Government High School Building, under the conduct and supervision of the Principal of the local Mission High School.

It was resolved that the arrangements mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad be accepted.

63. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 37, dated 7th November, 1898, the Registrar read letter, dated 3rd December, 1898, from the Secretary, Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares, regarding the observance of the Inter-College Rules.

It was resolved that the Secretary of the Committee be informed that the Syndicate fails to understand the reason of the delay which occurred in the reply contained in the letter under notice : and requests that a report, by return of post, be submitted, of the cases of the two students from Lucknow and Madras, respectively.

64. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 7 (ii), dated the 6th August, 1898, the Registrar read letter, dated 25th November, 1898, from Sir Charles Elliott, approving and assenting to the Scholarship founded by him being made tenable by B.Sc. Graduates, as well as by B.A. Graduates in Physical Science.

It was resolved that Sir Charles Elliott's letter be recorded.

65. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 48 (b), dated the 3rd December, 1898, the Registrar laid before the Meeting the detailed statement by the Professor of Chemistry, Muir Central College, to show the need of the increase in the annual grant, applied for. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

It was resolved—

- (i) That payment of the account for Rs.185-8-0, shewn in the Statement of Apparatus procured or required, be sanctioned.
- (ii) That the present annual grant of Rs.50 be continued.

66. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 55, dated 3rd December, 1898, the Registrar laid before the Meeting—

- (i) Letter from the Principal, Jabalpur College, protesting against the exclusion of Addison (Selections) from the Course prescribed for the Intermediate Examination of 1900.
- (ii) Letter by the Principal, Christ-Church College, enquiring whether provision will be made in the Examination for such students as have already prepared this subject—Addison (Selections).

It was resolved—

- (i) That in supersession of Syndicate Resolution No. 55, dated 3rd December, 1898, for the Examination of 1900 only, the Examiner in Prose be instructed to frame his question-paper in three sections, corresponding with the three text-books,

Addison's Selections, Washington Irving's Sketch Book and Lord Rosebery's Pitt; candidates being required to answer from any two of the three sections.

- (ii) That a circular letter to the above effect be issued to all Principals of Colleges, for information.

67. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 44, dated 7th November, 1898, the Registrar read reply by Miss F. Adams, Caineville, Mussoorie, that Miss Adams has passed the London Matriculation Examination, in the First Class.

It was resolved that Miss Adams be permitted to appear at the B.A. Examination of this University.

68. The Registrar placed before the Meeting, for consideration, letter by Shankar Dayal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil of the High Court, forwarded by the Principal of the Canning College, stating the applicant's intention to appear at the Honours-in-Law Examination of 1898-99, and enquiring what is the curriculum, and what the date, for the said Examination.

It was resolved that with reference to the question of *date* the application be referred to the Faculty of Law.

69. The Registrar read an application by Dr. T. J. Scott, Principal of the American Mission Theological Seminary, Bareilly, that his son, Mr. Wilfred Scott, be allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination of this University.

It was resolved that Mr. W. Scott be allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination of this University.

70. The Registrar read an application by M. Mahomad Sayyad, B.A., of the Punjab University, and a Schoolmaster

of two years' standing, for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination, of this University, in 1900, taking Persian.

It was resolved that the applicant be informed that he will be allowed to appear at the M.A. Examination, provided there be any other candidate taking Persian.

71. The Registrar read an application by the Officiating Head Master of the Government High School, Raipur, for the refund of the Entrance Examination-fee of Rs.10 paid by Krishna Venaik Soman, since deceased.

It was resolved that the Examination-fee be refunded.

72. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 53, dated 3rd December, 1898, regarding the Report by the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the programme for Convocation,

It was resolved that a copy of the Syndicate Minutes of 3rd December, 1898, be sent to the Convener of the Sub-Committee, inviting his attention to Resolution No. 53, and requesting that if the Convener cannot attend the Syndicate Meeting to be held on the 4th February next, he will send in to the Registrar, the Sub-Committee's Report.

73. The Meeting considered the question of appointing a Committee for bringing out the Results of the recent University Examinations, and for the selection of a candidate for the State Scholarship for 1899.

It was resolved—

- (i) That a Special Committee, consisting of Dr. Thibaut, Rev. Mr. Westcott, Pandit Sundar Lal, Mr. Murray, and Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya (Dr. Thibaut being Convener) be appointed to bring out the Results and to report to the Syndicate at its March Meeting:

(ii) That three members of the Committee shall form a *quorum*.

(iii) It was further resolved that the selection of a candidate for the State Scholarship stand over till the next Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

74. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 35 (c) (ii), fixing the date of the Annual Examinations in Arts in the month of January, the Registrar reported that in 1900 the Ramzan will occur on the 3rd January and continue throughout the whole of that month.

It was resolved that the matter be included in the Agenda for the February Meeting.

75. The Registrar laid before the Meeting certain applications for permission to appear at Examinations of the Punjab University : and will ask the Syndicate to lay down a rule or principle for guidance in such cases.

It was resolved that the matter stand over for the next February Meeting.

76. The Meeting considered an application by the Principal of the Meerut College, for remuneration to two ladies who superintended the Examination of six female candidates at the Meerut Centre.

It was resolved—

(i) That the Principal be requested to convey the thanks of the Syndicate to Miss Lawson and Miss Livermore, for the valuable assistance afforded by those ladies in the superintendence of the Examination of female candidates at the Meerut Centre.

- (ii) That as there is no precedent in this University, for an *honorarium* of the nature mentioned, the Syndicate regrets that it does not see its way to comply with Mr. Andrews' suggestion.

77. The Meeting received an application by the Second Clerk of the Muir Central College, for remuneration for services rendered in connection with the recent Annual Examinations at the Allahabad Centre.

It was resolved that the application stand over for the February Meeting.

78. The Registrar read a letter from the Secretary to Agent and Superintendent, E. I. R. Aided Schools,—with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 49, dated 3rd December, 1898.

It was resolved that consideration of the reply of the Secretary be deferred until the February Meeting.

79. The Registrar reported that in consequence of a mistake by the Examiner in the Entrance English first Paper in the recent Examination a Supplementary Examination was necessitated.

It was resolved that half of the Answer Papers of the said Supplementary Examination be sent to Mr. Meff to read and mark: and that Mr. Kaye be appointed to examine the remaining half of the Papers: and that remuneration, in Mr. Kaye's case, be fixed at four annas *per* Answer-Book, or candidate.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for the months of November and December, 1898.

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.		Amount.
1898.	CONTINGENT BILLS.		Rs. a. p.
Nov. 30th ...	By bill paid	Postage for confidential letters and parcels ...	3 1 0
"	"	Conveyance, <i>ekka</i> and coolie-hire,	6 15 6
"	"	Twelve gunny bags ...	3 0 0
"	"	Hand-cart hire ...	1 10 0
"	"	Clock-maker for October, 1898 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil ...	0 8 0
"	"	Carpenter's labour ...	0 2 0
"	"	Exchange on rejected coins by Bank ...	2 4 6
"	"	<i>Dafti's</i> account ...	1 5 6
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps ...	50 0 0
Total ...			69 14 6
Dec. 31st ...	By bill paid	Clock-maker for November, 1898 ...	1 0 0
"	"	Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
"	"	Postage for confidential letter ...	0 2 0
"	"	Do. due for two bearing parcels,	2 8 0
"	"	One tin Kerosine oil ...	3 8 0
"	"	One bottle of ink ...	1 10 0
"	"	Conveyance and coolie ...	2 3 6
"	"	Carpenter ...	0 3 0
"	"	Superintendent, Government Stationery ...	17 14 6
"	"	Money-order Commission ...	0 4 0
"	"	<i>Dafti's</i> account ...	1 5 0
"	"	Transit charges ...	2 0 0
"	"	Telegram ...	0 8 0
"	"	Four Table lamps (ordinary) ...	12 0 0
"	"	Allahabad Centre for LL.B. Examination ...	40 5 6
"	"	Deputy Collector for Service Postage stamps ...	100 0 0
Total ...			185 15 6

1899.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

97

Contingent and other bills for the months of November and December, 1898—(concl'd.)

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.		Amount.
1898.	OTHER BILLS.		Rs. a. p.
Dec. 31st ...	By bill paid "Pioneer" Press (for Calendars and Miscellaneous Printing) ...		283 12 0
" " "	Government Press (for Diplomas) ...		258 4 0
" " "	Twenty-five Bank Cheques ...		1 9 0
TRUST FUNDS.			
Nov. 30th ...	By bill paid J. C. Boseck & Co. (Ikbal Gold Medal, 1898) ...		47 0 0
" " "	J. C. Boseck (Mohan Lal Vishen Lal Pande Medals, 1898) ...		34 0 0
Dec. 31st ...	" " Principal, M.A.-O. College (Lumsden Arabic Scholarship) ...		96 0 0
" " "	" " Principal, Queen's College (Griffith Memorial Fund Scholarships, 1898) ...		245 0 0
" " "	" " Renewal of G. P. Note (Ikbal Gold Medal Fund) ...		1 0 0

APPENDIX B.

List of Candidates successful in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in November and December, 1898.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
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IN ORDER OF MERIT.

FIRST CLASS.

42	1	Noraton Mal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
95	2	Janki Prasad Hard, B.A.	... Agra College.
17	3	Gopi Nath Ojha	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
253	4	Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee	... Queen's College, Benares.
47	5	Prag Narain	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
11	6	Dholakia Kantilal Balwantrai...	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

21	1	Jwala Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
76	2	Ghasi Ram, M.A.	... Agra College.
89	3	Dhanpat Rai	... Ditto.
80	4	Madan Mohan	... Ditto.
130	5	{ Abdul Halim	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
		{ Daya Shankar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	7	{ Nitya Nand Pande	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
159		{ Pt. Ram Adhin Agnihotri	... Canning College, Lucknow.
147	9	Krishna Prasad, B.A.	... Ditto.
14	10	{ Ghoda Jivan Lal Ravishankar,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
242		{ Raj Behari Lal, M.A.	... St. John's College, Agra.
175	12	Syam Sunder, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
83	13	Ram Kishen Lakshman Shri-khandy.	Agra College.
122	14	Bipin Chandra Chattopodhya...	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	15	{ Girwar Dhar	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
103		{ Shambhu Nath Dube, M.A.	... Agra College.
62	17	Surendra Nath Chatterjee	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
16 } 217 }	18	Gopal Dass Sharma ... Sada Shiva Madhava Parande, ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Government College, Jabalpur.
93 } 138 }	20	Gopi Nath, B.A. ... Hardeva Prasad Srivastav ...	Agra College. Canning College, Lucknow.
163	22	Raghuber Dayal Shukla, B.A. ...	Ditto.
154	23	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto.
224	24	Piaray Lal ...	Meerut College.
26 } 66 } 203 }	25	Lalit Mohan Banerji, M.A. ... Ugra Narain Rai ... S. Abu Talib ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ditto. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
63 } 208 }	28	Surendra Nath Ganguli ... Dhagat Lakshmi Shanker ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Government College, Jabalpur.
107	30	Sohrabji Dadabhoy Contractor, B.A. ...	Agra College.
119 } 204 } 248 }	31	Bansi Dhar, B.A. ... Syed Abdul Basit, B.A. ... Chitragupta Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Queen's College, Benares.
221	34	Jwala Prasad ...	Meerut College.
43	35	Nirpendra Nath Dat ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
73 } 132 } 246 }	36	Bishen Lal, B.A. ... Gadadhar Prasad Tripathi, B.A., ... Bahadur Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College. Canning College, Lucknow. Queen's College, Benares.
110	39	Cona Shrinivas Rao Nagudu, ...	Agra College.
25 } 180 } 200 } 216 }	40	Lal Behari Singh, B.A. ... Mukh Ram ... Qamar Ali ... Waman Ganesh Ganpulay, B.A., ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Bareilly College. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Government College, Jabalpur.
194	44	Mohammad Ali Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
164	45	Raj Kumar ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
35 } 79 }	46	Mukand Lal, M.A. ... Kirti Chand, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Agra College.
172	48	Shiva Shankar Nigam ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
166	49	Sarju Prasad Bhatnagar, B.A., ...	Ditto.
22	50	Kamta Prasad Sinha ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
190 } 259 }	51	Agha Haidar ... Muhammad Wasi ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Queen's College, Benares.
87 } 157 }	53	Pt. Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi, B.A. ... Narayan Lal ...	Agra College. Canning College, Lucknow.
181	55	Nisar Ali, B.A. ...	Bareilly College.
54	56	Sajjad Husain ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3 } 105 }	57	Ardeshir A. Dadabhoy ... Shanker Lal ...	Ditto. Agra College.

APPENDIX C.

Dated Allahabad, December 10th, 1898.

To

THE PRINCIPAL,

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

SIR,

WITH regard to your No. 503 of 1898-99, I have the honour to acknowledge Rs.50 in cash, and to furnish the following statement which should be laid before the Syndicate.

The practical Examination in Chemistry, being now one of the papers in which candidates must satisfy the Examiners, should be so conducted as to give no cause for complaint to the Examinees. In my opinion, therefore, every candidate should be submitted to the same Examination as far as possible at the same time. As Examiner last year I was able to so conduct the practical Examination, but owing to lack of apparatus I was obliged to omit part of the Course in which I wished to examine.

This apparatus I have now had supplied to the College laboratory in such quantities, that all the available benches can be used at the same time, *i.e.*, there are some 30 complete sets of apparatus and by a little management I can examine twice thirty (*i.e.*, 60) candidates on the same day in about five hours' time, each set of thirty being examined for about three hours.

The cost of the *additional apparatus* (apparatus required for Examinations, but not for use in College) is noted overleaf. This is of course an extraordinary expenditure, and I consider that Rs.50 is approximately sufficient to cover the ordinary annual expenditure.

I should, however, prefer a grant of Re.1 per candidate as the expense obviously varies with the number of candidates.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

ERNEST G. HILL.

Apparatus already procured—

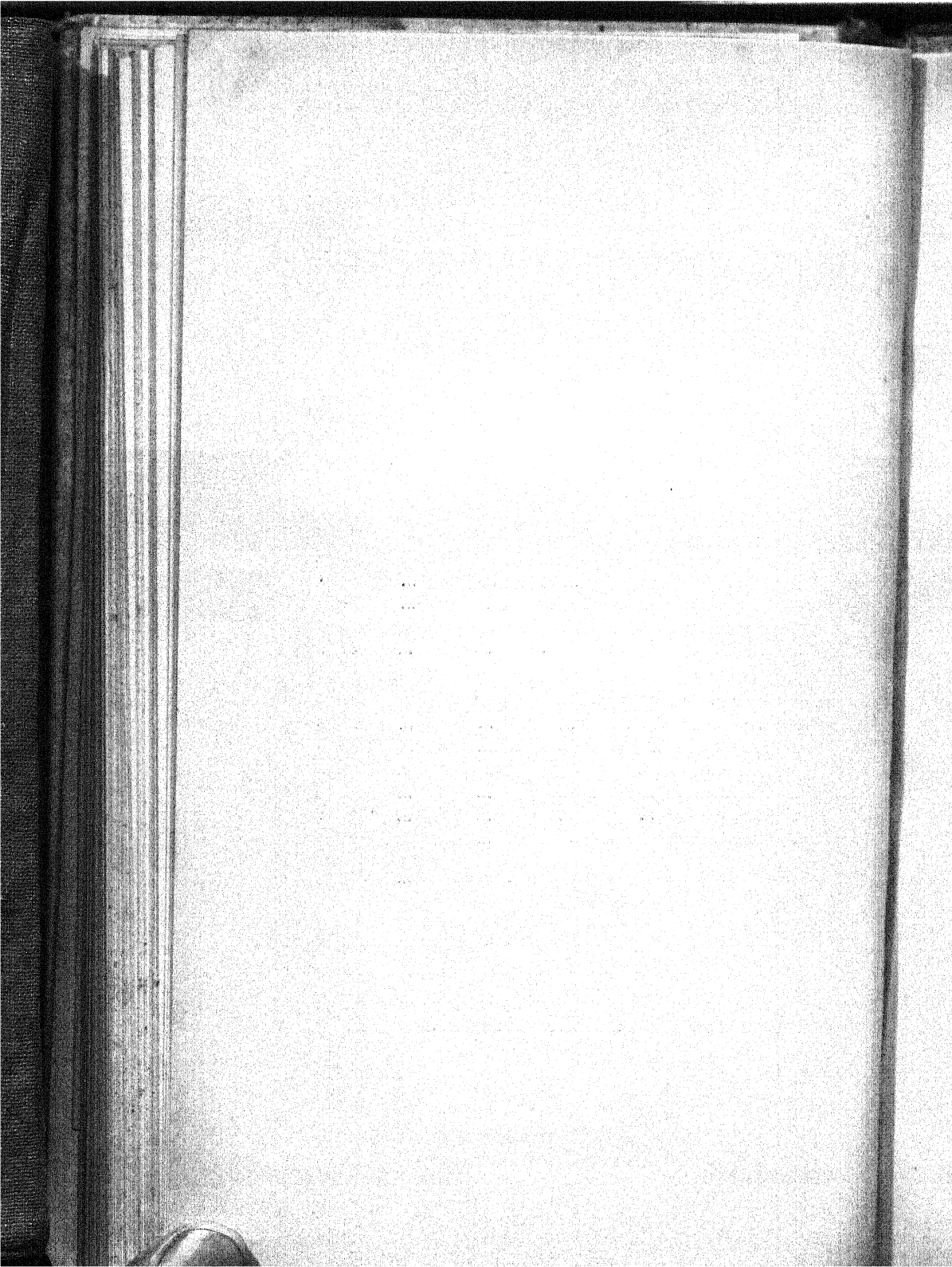
			Rs.	a.
40 gas jars, at Re.1 each	...	...	40	0
Wooden partitions between benches	...	...	32	0
Test tube stands, 1 doz.	...	...	6	0
5 doz. extra bottles, at Rs.7-8 a doz.	...	...	37	8

Apparatus required at once—

1 doz. iron tripod stands	...	...	10	0
Funnels, 2 doz.	...	...	12	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. test tube stands	...	...	3	0
1 doz. small retorts, at Re.1-4	...	...	15	0
2 doz. flasks	...	...	12	0
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Pneumatic troughs	...	...	18	0
Total	...	...	185	8

There are a few minor items of expenditure. If the Syndicate will grant Rs.200 as an additional grant, the College will be in a position to supply all requisite apparatus for the future without an increased annual allowance.

E. G. HILL.



MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 6.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULAVI SYYAD
AMJAD ALI.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.

PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

80. The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 14th January, 1899, were confirmed.

81. Contingent and other bills for the month of January, 1899, were passed (Appendix A).

82. With reference to Rule No. 50 of the Rules of the University, the Meeting considered the Agenda Paper of the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 6th March, 1899.

It was resolved,

- (i) That the Agenda Paper be sent up to the Senate, and

- (ii) That with reference to a motion proposed by Mr. Beck for inclusion in the said Agenda, Mr. Beck be informed that, after due consideration, the proposed motion has not been so included.

83. The Registrar reported that Noratan Mal, Muir Central College, is qualified for the Lumsden Gold Medal, LL.B. Examination, 1898.

It was *resolved* that the Lumsden Gold Medal for 1898 be awarded to Noratan Mal of the Muir Central College.

84. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 74, dated 14th January, 1899, and likewise to Syndicate Resolution No. 35 (c) (*ii*), dated 6th November, 1897, fixing the date of the Annual Examinations in Arts, and in Science, in the month of January, the Registrar reported that in 1900 the Ramzan will occur on the 3rd of January, and continue throughout the whole of that month.

In this connexion the Registrar read letter from Mr. Beck protesting against any important matters not really urgent, being decided at this Meeting; whereupon it was *proposed* by the Vice-Chancellor that the question of the date for the next Annual Examinations in Arts and in Science (including the Entrance and School Final-Examinations) be deferred to the March Meeting.

This proposal not being *seconded*,

It was *resolved* that the discussion, regarding the date of the next Annual Examinations, proceed.

It was further *resolved* that the next Annual Examinations in Arts and in Science (including the Entrance and

School Final-Examinations) commence on the 21st December, 1899, and be continued on every working-day until the Examinations are concluded.

85. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 75, dated 14th January, 1899, the Registrar laid before the Meeting certain applications by Matriculants or Undergraduates of this University, for permission to appear at Examinations of other Indian Universities; and asked the Syndicate to lay down a rule or principle for guidance in such cases.

It was *proposed* by the Director of Public Instruction, *seconded* by the Principal, Queen's College, and *carried*,

That the following Rules be laid down for the guidance of the Registrar, or of the Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution No. 46, of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, 7th November, 1896, in decisions on such cases (*vide* Appendix B).

86. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 77, dated 14th January, 1899, the Meeting considered an application by the Second Clerk of the Muir Central College, for remuneration for services rendered in connection with the Annual Examinations at the Allahabad Centre.

It was *resolved* that Rs.15 annually be sanctioned as remuneration to the Second Clerk of the Muir Central College, for services rendered at the Examinations at the Allahabad Centre.

87. The Meeting considered an application by the Muir College Laboratory Assistant (Chemistry) for remuneration for services during University Annual Examinations.

It was *resolved* that the sum of Rs.25, already sanctioned as Annual remuneration to the Laboratory Assistant in

Physics, be increased to Rs.30, and that this sum be divided equally between the two Laboratory Assistants in *Physics* and *Chemistry* respectively.

88. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 78, dated 14th January, 1899, and likewise to Syndicate Resolution No. 49, dated 3rd December, 1898, the Meeting considered the reply from the Secretary to the Agent and Superintendent, E. I. R. Aided Schools.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar make further enquiries as to the dates when candidates appeared for the Final Examination under the Code for European Schools, and likewise for the Entrance Examination: and, in the latter case, as to the University at the Examination of which candidates appeared.

89. The Registrar read a series of proposals received from Mr. Beck, regarding the programme for Convocation, with reference to Resolution No. 78 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 5th March 1898.

It was *resolved*,

- (i) That with the exception of the M.A., Graduates receive their Degrees in batches.
- (ii) That Convocation should not begin before the hour of 4 p.m.
- (iii) That the *formula* for charging Graduates be shortened, by each Principal (or the Registrar), when presenting his successful candidates, mentioning the names of such candidates.
- (iv) That seats in the Hall be set apart for both old and new Graduates.

- (v) That only those Graduates receive their Degrees at Convocation who shall have given prior notice to the Registrar, of their intention to be present.
- (vi) That the Registrar inform all successful candidates in the Degrees' Examinations of 1898 and 1899, that such notice of intention to be present must reach the Registrar before the 4th March, 1899: such information to be conveyed both through the Principals of their respective Colleges, and by notice published in the leading Newspapers.
- (vii) That, similarly, by notice in the leading Newspapers, old Graduates be informed that on their appearing in Academical costume, seats in the Convocation Hall will be provided for them.

90. The Meeting considered application by the Principal, Christ-Church College, for permission for M. N. Ganguli to present himself for the next B.A. Examination without having kept the ordinary College-term.

It was *resolved* that permission be granted under Regulation No. 20 of the Regulations in Arts.

91. In view of a large attendance of successful candidates, to receive their Diplomas at the forthcoming Convocation, the Registrar applied for sanction of payment of Rs.750 to provide about 50 new gowns for Graduates.

It was *resolved* that the sum of Rs.750 be sanctioned for the purpose mentioned.

92. The Meeting considered an enquiry from the Principal, Ramsay College, concerning the Extracts from Shakespeare appended to the Entrance Course for 1901 (pp. 135 and following).

It was *resolved* that Head Masters be informed that candidates will not be examined on the Extracts from Shakespeare and that the Examiner be instructed not to include in his Paper any question on the matter of the Extracts.

93. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 63, dated the 14th January, 1899, the Registrar laid before the Meeting the reply received from the Secretary, Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares.

It was *resolved* with reference to letter, dated 22nd September, 1898, from the Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *enquiring whether the Central Hindu College adheres to the Inter-College Rules*, that a copy of the letter, dated 3rd December, 1898, and of letter, dated 26th January, 1899, from the Secretary of the Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, (Education Department,) in reply to letter, dated 22nd September, 1898, above-mentioned.

94. The Registrar read letter, dated 2nd February, 1899, from the Secretary, Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares.

It was *resolved* that reply to the letter be deferred until it be determined by the Chancellor whether affiliation of the Hindu Central College be sanctioned.

95. The Meeting considered an application by Pandit Badari Parshad Dwivedi.

It was *resolved* that the application be rejected.

96. The Meeting considered the petition of Badri Nath, B.A., to the address of the Vice-Chancellor.

It was *resolved* that the petitioner be informed that nothing can be done in his case.

97. With reference to Resolution No. 73 of the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on the 14th January, 1899, it was *resolved* that the Special Committee appointed to bring out the Results of the Examinations of January, 1899, be empowered also to publish the said Results, and to report subsequently to the Syndicate.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.—(Concluded.)

The following bills for the remuneration of Examiners in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1898, were passed:—

No.	Name of Examiner.	Subject.	No. of written papers Ex- amined.	No. of candi- dates Ex- amined <i>vide</i> <i>Foot.</i>	Total.	Fee at Rs. 18 each.	Fee for setting Question Pa- per at Rs.50.	Total.
1	Mr. W. Wallach, Barrister-at-Law	Jurisprudence	262	262	524	Rs. 786	Rs. 50	Rs. 836
2	Mr. A. E. Ryves, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Civil Procedure Code, &c.	261	253	514	771	50	821
3	Mr. F. E. Elliot	Penal Code, &c.	260	260	520	780	50	830
4	Pt. Jwala Dat Joshi, High Court.	H. & M. Law	259	259	518	777	50	827
5	Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law.	Equity, &c.	258	254	512	768	50	818
6	Mr. R. Wall, M.A., LL.D.	Revenue and Rent	258	258	516	774	50	824
7	Mr. R. K. Sorabji, Barrister-at-Law.	Contracts, &c.	258	258	516	774	50	824
8	Mr. Ghulam Mujtaba, Vakil, High Court.	Evidence, &c.	257	257	514	771	50	821
		Total	...	...	...	6,201	400	6,601

APPENDIX B.

Under-graduates in Colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University shall not be given permission to appear at Examinations of any other University.

Under-graduates who have been transferred to a College affiliated to another University may be given permission, when such is necessary, to appear at higher Examinations of that University.

Under-graduates of the Allahabad University who are employed in Government or other Service may be allowed permission to appear at the higher Examinations of any other University.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 1ST MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KNOX, *in the Chair*.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.	THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE	AIKMAN.
BANARJI.	MAULVI S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.
THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MR. W. K. PORTER.	MR. F. E. ELLIOT.
THE HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBAR	MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRA-
NATH.	VARTI.

1. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law held on the 21st November, 1898, were confirmed.

2. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President for the year ending March, 1900.

It was unanimously *resolved* that Mr. Justice Banarji be elected President of the Faculty, for the year ending March, 1900.

3. With reference to Resolution No. 3, of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Law, held on the 21st November, 1898, the Meeting considered the Report of the Committee appointed to consider what text-books or portions of text-books should be struck out of, or introduced into the list recommended by the Faculty, for the Subject of Hindu and Muhammadan Law--(*vide Appendix A*).

It was resolved, with reference to No. 8 of the list of text-books to be substituted, that Lecture IV., as well as Lecture XVII., be omitted.

4. With reference to Resolution No. 68, of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 14th January, 1899, the Meeting considered letter by Shankar Dayal, B.A., LL.B., so far as regards the question of *date* for Honours-in-Law Examination, 1898-99—(*vide* Appendix B).

It was resolved that the 10th April and following days be fixed for the Honours-in-Law Examination, 1899.

5. The Meeting considered a proposal by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, that a system of Moderation, similar to that recently adopted for the Arts' Examinations, should be adopted for Law Examinations also.

On a motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, *seconded* by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, it was *resolved* that, in the opinion of this Faculty, a system of Moderation of question-papers for Law Examinations, is desirable.

On a *motion* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, *seconded* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji, it was *resolved* that a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji, and Pandit Sundar Lal (Pandit Sundar Lal being *Convener*) be appointed to draw up a proposed scheme for the moderating of question-papers for Law Examinations, and to report at the next Meeting of the Faculty.

GEO. EDWD. KNOX,

President,

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Faculty of Law on the 21st November, 1898, to consider whether any, and, if so, what changes should be made in the text-books recommended for the Subjects of Hindu and Muhammadan Law, under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law.

We recommend that the following changes be made in the list of text-books recommended under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law (University Calendar for 1898-99, page 218) :—

For “ (6) The Mitākshara, Chapters I and II.

“ (7) J. S. SIROMANI'S Commentary on Hindu Law.

“ (8) HAMILTON'S Hedaya (edited by GRADEY).

“ (9) RUMSEY'S Sirajiyah.

“ (10) BAILLIE'S Digest of Muhammadan Law, Imameea,”

the following be substituted, *viz* :—

(6) The Mitākshara, Chapters I and II.

(7) A treatise on Hindu Law and usage by J. D. MAYNE.

(8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR) (omitting Lecture XVII on *Sale*).

(9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR).

P. C. BANARJI.

S. KARAMAT HUSAIN.

SUNDAR LAL.

The 10th December, 1898.

APPENDIX B.

(*Syndicate Resolution, 14th January, 1899.*)

68. The Registrar placed before the Meeting, for consideration, letter by Shankar Dayal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil of the High Court, forwarded by the Principal of the Canning College, stating the applicant's intention to appear at the Honours-in-Law Examination of 1898-99, and enquiring what is the *curriculum*, and what the *date*, for the said Examination.

It was resolved that, with reference to the question of *date*, the applicant be referred to the Faculty of Law.

THE PRINCIPAL,

CANNING COLLEGE,

Lucknow.

SIR,

I BEG most humbly to bring to your kind notice that I intend to appear at the Honours-in-Law Examination of the year 1898-99. But as I don't find the *curriculum* fixed for the same, either in the University Calendar or the Prospectus of the year 1898-99, I shall be highly obliged, if you will kindly make necessary enquiries of the proper authorities, and let me know the *curriculum*, as also the *date* on which the Examination will take place, and when the fees for the same will have to be remitted.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

SHANKAR DAYAL, B.A., LL.B.,

*Vakil, High Court, and
Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

Dated 22nd December, 1898.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

NO. 2.

THE 3RD MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *in the Chair.*

PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, MUIR COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PT. SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI.

MR. J. G. JENNINGS.

MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

MR. A. C. SANYAL.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.

MAULAVI SYYAD ASHRAF ALI.

5. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 3rd November, 1898, were confirmed.

6. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University, for the year ending March, 1900.

It was unanimously *resolved* that the Director of Public Instruction be re-elected President of the Faculty, for the year ending March, 1900.

7. With reference to Bye-law No. 8 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, the Meeting proceeded to elect Boards of Studies, for the two years ending with March, 1901 (*vide* Appendix G).

T. C. LEWIS,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX G.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, AS NOMINATED BY THE FACULTY OF
ARTS FOR SANCTION BY THE SYNDICATE*(For the two years ending March, 1901).*

I.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.
	MR. T. MORISON.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR COLLEGE.

II.—PHILOSOPHY.

PRINCIPAL CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. HAYTHORNTHTWAITE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

III.—SANSKRIT.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COL- LEGE.
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PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PT. SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI, PT. MAHESA CHANDRA
NYAYARATNA.*Convener.*—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

APPENDIX G—concluded.

IV.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

MAULAVI MD. SHIBLI NOMANI	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
MAULAVI SYYAD ASHRAF ALI	MR. SYYAD MAHMUD.

MAULAVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

V.—GREEK, LATIN AND HEBREW.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
MR. MORISON.	PRINCIPAL CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL ~~CHRIST-CHURCH~~ COLLEGE.

VI.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	MR. JENNINGS.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. MORISON.

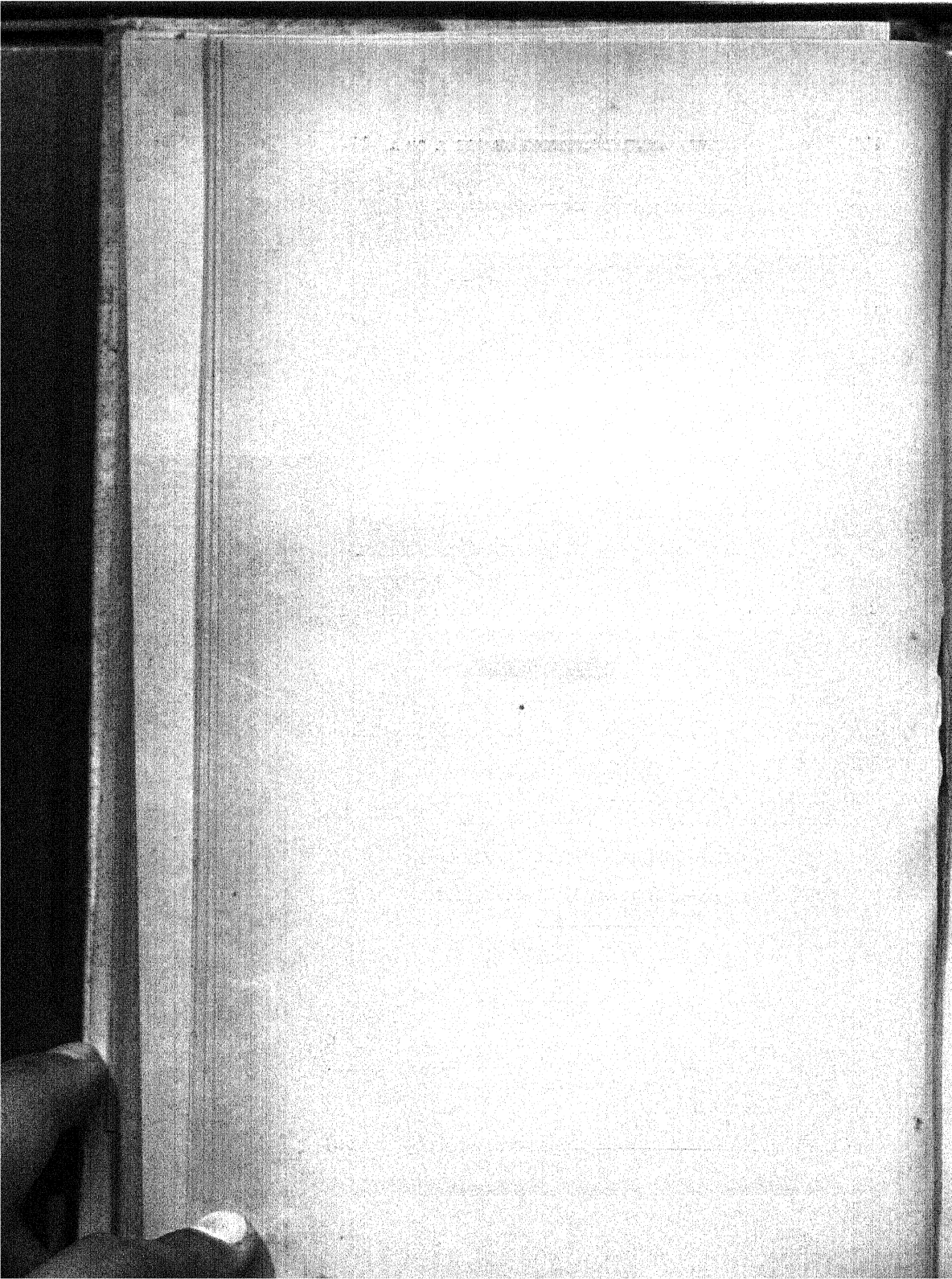
PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

VII.—MATHEMATICS.

Chosen by the Fa- culty of Arts.	MR. BOUTFLOWER.	MR. G. N. CHAK-	Chosen by the Fa- culty of Science.
	MR. MURRAY.	RAVARTI.	
	THE DIRECTOR PUB-	PT. LAKSHMI	
	LIC INSTRUCTION.	SHANKAR MISRA.	
	PRINCIPAL M. A.-O.	MR. COX.	
	COLLEGE.		

Convener.—(Appointed by the Syndicate.)



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2.

THE 3RD MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE PRESIDENT, MR. MURRAY, *in the Chair*.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
MR. ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.	PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
MR. E. G. HILL.	MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.
PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.	

4. The Minutes of the Meeting held on the 3rd November, 1898, were confirmed.

5. The Meeting proceeded to elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Murray be re-elected President of the Faculty for the year ending March, 1900.

6. Under Bye-law No. 8 (a), (b), the Meeting proceeded to elect Boards of Studies, for the two years ending with March, 1901 (*vide* Appendices G. and H).

J. MURRAY,
President.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX G.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, AS NOMINATED BY THE FACULTY OF
ARTS FOR SANCTION BY THE SYNDICATE*(For the two years ending March, 1901).*

I.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.
	MR. T. MORISON.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR COLLEGE.

II.—PHILOSOPHY.

PRINCIPAL CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. HAYTHORNTHWAIT.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

III.—SANSKRIT.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COL- LEGE.
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PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PT. SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI, PT. MAHESA CHANDRA
NYAYARATNA.*Convener.*—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

APPENDIX G—concluded.

IV.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

MAULAVI MD. SHIBLI NOMANI	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
MAULAVI SYYAD ASHRAF ALI.	MR. SYYAD MAHMUD.

MAULAVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

V.—GREEK, LATIN AND HEBREW.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
MR. MORISON.	PRINCIPAL CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

VI.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	MR. JENNINGS.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. MORISON.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

VII.—MATHEMATICS.

Chosen by the Faculty of Arts.	MR. BOUTFLOWER.	MR. G. N. CHAK-	Chosen by the Faculty of Science.
	MR. MURRAY.	RAVARTI.	
	THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	PT. LAKSHMI	
	PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	SHANKAR MISRA.	
		MR. COX.	

*Convener.*_____ (Appointed by the Syndicate.)

APPENDIX H.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, AS NOMINATED BY THE FACULTY OF
SCIENCE FOR SANCTION OF THE SYNDICATE*(For the two years ending March 1901).*

VIII.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BOUTFLOWER.

MR. MURRAY.

MR. HILL.

MR. COX.

MR. ABHAYA CHARAN SANYAL.

Convener.—MR. MURRAY.

IX.—DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

PRINCIPAL RUKI THOMASON
COLLEGE.

MR. BOUTFLOWER.

DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRU-
TION.PT. LAKSHMI SHANKAR
MISRA.

MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

Convener.—MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 7.

THE 4TH MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	MR. J. MURRAY.
THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.
PT. SUNDAR LAL.	SHAMS-UL-ULMA MAULAVI SYYAD
THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.	AMJAD ALL
	MR. JENNINGS.

98. THE Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 4th February, 1899, were confirmed.

99. The Meeting considered a petition forwarded by the Principal, from certain students of the Canning College, who failed at the last LL.B. Examination, in obtaining the required aggregate number of marks, praying that the Rule determining such aggregate number of marks be not applied to their case.

It was resolved that the Syndicate is unable to grant the petition.

100. The Meeting considered a petition forwarded by the Principal, from certain students of the Canning College, who failed at the last LL.B Examination, in one subject, praying for permission to appear at the next Examination.

It was resolved that the Syndicate is unable to grant the petition.

101. With reference to Resolution No. III of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Faculty of Science, dated 3rd November, 1898, the Meeting considered Mr. Hill's proposal for the amendment of Regulation No. 13, of the Regulations in Science (*vide* Appendix A).

On a *motion* by Mr. Murray, *seconded* by the Principal of Queen's College, it was *resolved* :

- (i) That a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate be appointed to draft amendments of Regulations in Science, in order to carry out the object which the Faculty of Science had in view in its Resolution No. III of the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 3rd November, 1898 :
- (ii) That the Sub-Committee be composed of the following members, *viz.*, Pandit Sundar Lal and Messrs. Lewis, Thibaut and Murray (Mr. Murray being *Convener*).

102. With reference to Resolution No. 57 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 3rd December, 1898, Mr. Jennings proposed certain changes concerning Papers set in the M.A. Examinations in English and History.

It was resolved that Mr. Jennings' proposals be brought up for further consideration at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate, 7th March 1899.

103. (a) The Meeting considered application by the Rev. E. S. Oakley, for permission to appear at the next B.A. Examination.

It was resolved that Mr. Oakley be allowed to appear at the B.A. Examination to be held in December, 1899.

104. The Meeting considered application from Mr. Harris, B.A. (Allahabad 1898); Assistant Master, Taylor High School, Poona, for permission to appear at the next M.A. Examination.

It was resolved that permission be granted.

105. The Meeting considered an application from the Third Clerk, Registrar's Office, for leave for one month, on full pay.

It was resolved that the leave applied for be granted.

106. The Meeting considered letter from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Cambridge, inviting the University of Allahabad to nominate a delegate to represent this University on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Professor Sir George Gabriel Stokes, *Bart.*, on the 1st and 2nd June, 1899.

It was resolved that Dr. Thibaut be nominated delegate to represent this University on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Professor Sir George Gabriel Stokes.

107. The Meeting considered a memorial, forwarded by His Honor the Chancellor for an expression of opinion, from certain Graduates of the University, praying that His Honor reconsider the application of Regulation No. 2 of the Regulations in Law, 2nd March, 1896.

It was resolved that, as—

- (i) Regulation No. 2, of the Regulations in Law, was passed by the Senate on the 2nd March, 1896, after careful and full consideration :
- (ii) It was provided that the said Regulation would not be brought into force until the current year 1899.

- (iii) There have been, since the date of the passing of the Regulation, *three* Examinations for the LL.B. Degree, which the memorialists might have availed themselves of,

The Syndicate is of opinion that Regulation No. 2, of the Regulations in Law should be fully enforced.

108. The Meeting considered an application by the Head Master of the High School, Khandwa, C. P., for recognition of the School for the purpose of the School Final-Examination.

It was resolved that the Khandwa High School be so recognised.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I HEREBY give notice that, at the next Meeting of the Faculty of Science, I shall propose that on page 132 of the University Calendar, Regulations in Science, section 13, after the words "during that year," the following paragraph be added :—

Any B.A., who in his Degree Examination has taken two of the three subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Examination of the same year, may be granted the Degree of B.Sc., provided he shall have first passed in that subject which he did not offer for the B.A., and provided that he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College for a period of not less than one year after passing his B.A. Such a candidate shall pay to the Registrar the fee for the B.Sc. Examination.

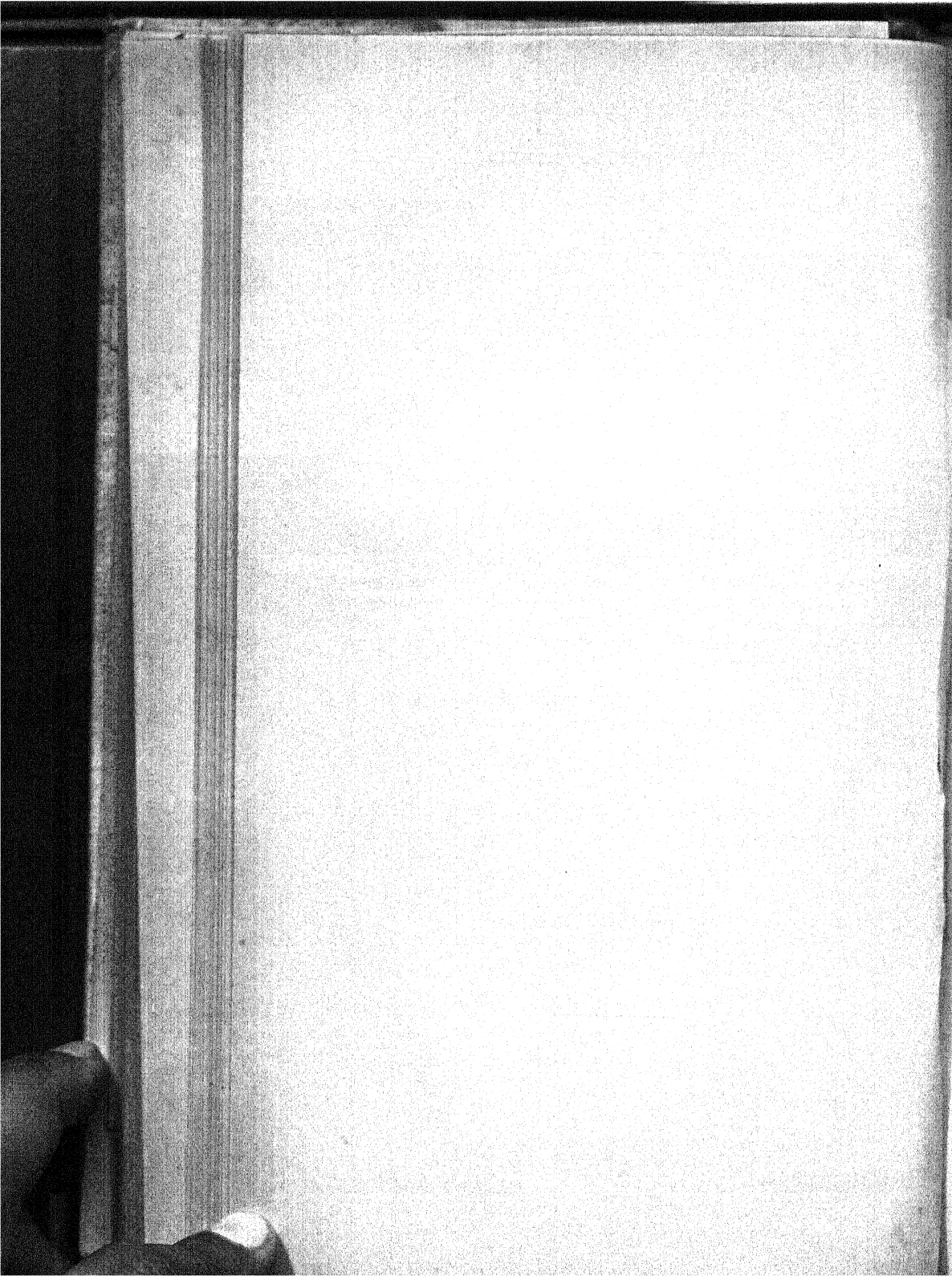
I am,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. HILL.

12th February, 1898.



MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 2.

THE 6TH MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE G. E. KNOX.	MR. HOMERSHAM COX.
THE HON'BLE W. R. BURKITT.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYA PANDIT
THE HON'BLE P. C. BANARJI.	ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.
MAULVI KARAMAT HUSEN.	BABU BAIJ NATH.
THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SYYAD
HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.	AMJAD ALI.
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	MAULVI ASHRAF ALI.
MR. M. J. WHITE.	HON'BLE PANDIT BISHAMBAR
MR. A. THOMSON.	NATH.
REV. C. A. R. JANVIER.	MR. SYYAD MAHMUD.
REV. G. H. WESTCOTT.	THE PRINCIPAL, M. C. COLLEGE.
MR. THEODORE BECK.	BABU ABHAY CHARAN SANYAL.
MR. T. C. JONES.	BABU MAHENDRA NATH DATT.
MR. E. G. HILL.	MR. C. F. DE LA FOSSE.
MR. W. K. PORTER.	PANDIT SUNDAR LAL.
MAULVI ABDUL MAJID.	MAHAMAHOPADHAYAYA PANDIT
W. M. COLVIN, ESQ.	SUDHAKAR DWVEDI.
MR. J. MURRAY.	MR. W. KNOX JOHNSON.
MR. A. W. WARD.	MR. A. VENIS.
BABU RAM SARAN DAS.	REV. DR. T. J. SCOTT.
SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY.	BABU SARAT CHANDRA MUKARJEE.
	MR. C. M. MULVANY.

4. The Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held on the 7th November, 1898, were confirmed.

5. The Meeting proceeded to elect Fellows, under Section 5 (i) (c) of the University Act.

The Registrar having reported that there were *six* vacancies, the following gentlemen were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) Babu Satis Chandra Banarji, M.A., LL.B., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath and Mr. Abdul Majid.
- (ii) Mr. M. B. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc., Canning College, *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. M. J. White and Mr. A. W. Ward.
- (iii) Pandit Madan Mohan Maliviya, B.A., LL.B., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Pandit Sundar Lal and Mr. Abdul Majid.
- (iv) Lala Sita Ram, B.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Dr. G. Thibaut and Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.
- (v) Mr. L. Tipping, *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. T. Beck and Mr. A. Venis.
- (vi) The Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A., of St. John's College, Agra, *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. W. K. Porter; also by Mr. A. Thomson and Mr. T. C. Jones, respectively.

6. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Arts.

The Registrar reported *twelve* vacancies, when the following members were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Sayyad Amjad Ali,
 - (ii) Mr. T. Morison, M.A.,
 - (iii) Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna,
 - (iv) Mr. J. Murray, M.A.,
- Proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Dr. G. Thibaut and Mr. J. G. Jennings.

- (v) Rai Baij Nath Bahadur, B.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Pandit Sundar Lal and Mr. A. Venis.
- (vi) Mr. C. F. De la Fosse, M.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. A. Venis and Mr. J. Murray.
- (vii) Mr. W. Knox Johnson, M.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. T. C. Lewis and Mr. A. Venis.
- (viii) The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. A. Thomson and Mr. J. Murray.
- (ix) Mr. Mahendra Nath Datt, M.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. A. Venis and Mr. Knox Johnson.
- (x) Mr. A. H. Pirie *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. M. J. White and Mr. A. Thomson.
- (xi) Babu Sarat Chandra Mukarji *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. M. J. White and Mr. A. W. Ward.
- (xii) Mr. C. M. Mulvany, M.A., B.Lit., *proposed* and *seconded* respectively by Mr. T. C. Lewis and Mr. A. Venis.

7. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Science.

The Registrar reported that there were *five* vacancies, when the following members were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) Mr. Mahendra Nath Datt, M.A., *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. A. Venis and Mr. W. Knox Johnson.

- (ii) Mr. W. N. Boutflower,
- (iii) Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti,
- (iv) The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch,
- (v) The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,

Proposed and *seconded*, respectively, by Mr. J. Murray and Dr. G. Thibaut.

8. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Engineering.

The Registrar reported that there were *seven* vacancies, when the following members were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) Mr. H. Cox,
- (ii) Mr. J. Murray,
- (iii) Mr. A. W. Ward,
- (iv) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

Proposed and *seconded*, respectively, by Dr. G. Thibaut and Mr. J. G. Jennings.

9. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Faculty of Law.

The Registrar reported that there were *four* vacancies, when the following members were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox,
- (ii) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji,
- (iii) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burkitt,
- (iv) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman,

Proposed and *seconded*, respectively, by Pandit Sundar Lal and Mr. A. Majid.

10. The Meeting proceeded to elect Members to the Syndicate.

The Registrar reported that there were *six* vacancies, when the following members were elected, *viz* :—

- (i) Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.,
 - (ii) The Rev. G. H. Westcott,
 - (iii) The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
 - (iv) The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch,
 - (v) Mr. H. Cox, M.A.,
- Proposed and seconded, respectively, by Dr. G. Thibaut and Mr. J. Murray.*
- (vi) The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan *proposed* and *seconded*, respectively, by the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. M. J. White.

11. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Master of Arts be conferred on the candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899. (Appendix A.)

The President of the Faculty of Arts *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

12. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on those candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899. (Appendix B.)

The President of the Faculty of Arts *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

13. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Doctor of Science be conferred on the candidate reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1898. (Appendix C.)

The President of the Faculty of Science *seconded* the *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

14. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Science be conferred on the candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899. (Appendix D.)

The President of the Faculty of Science *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

15. The Vice-Chancellor *moved* that the Degree of Bachelor of Laws be conferred on the candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1898. (Appendix E.)

The President of the Faculty of Law *seconded* this *motion*, which was unanimously *carried*.

16. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 34, dated 7th November, 1898, the Meeting considered a proposal by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that Regulation No. 4, of the Regulations in Arts, be altered to read as follows. (Appendix F.)

On Mr. Lewis's *motion* being *seconded* by Mr. White, it was opposed, in turn, by Mr. Ward, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banarji.

Mr. Beck, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Mahendra Nath Datt, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, Mr. De la Fosse and the Rev. Mr. Janvier spoke in support of Mr. Lewis's *motion*, which, on being put to the vote, was *carried*, by 23 votes to 12.

R. S. AIKMAN,
Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX A.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899 for the Degree of Master of Arts to be conferred.

1898.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Bhagwandin Dube	...	...	...	...	II
2. Ram Narain	...	...	...	...	III
3. Nehal Chand	...	...	...	...	III
4. Binoy Koomar Mukerjee	...	...	...	...	II
5. Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi	...	...	...	...	II

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Rashik Lal Bhattacharya	...	...	...	...	III
2. Indra Narain Sinha	...	...	...	...	III
3. Balram Das	...	...	...	...	III

Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Nathaniel Jordan	...	...	...	...	III
2. Chandra Maul Misra	...	...	...	...	III
3. Aprakash Chandra Bose	...	...	...	...	III

Agra College.

1. Shumbhu Nath Dube	...	...	...	...	III
2. Basant Lal Bhargava	...	...	...	...	III
3. Faramurz Rustamjee	...	...	...	...	III
4. Krishna Lal Misra	...	...	...	...	III

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Zia-ud-din Ahmad	II
2. Mohamad Arabi	II

St. John's College, Agra.

1. Gyan Dass	III
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Teachers and Private Candidates.

1. Richard Charles Busher	II
2. Pyare Lal Sharma	III
3. Chel Behari Lal Mathur	...	...	...	...	II

1899.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1.	Gangadhar Narayan Shastree	...	...	...	...	II
2.	Tara Datt Gairola	...	...	...	...	II
3.	Iqbal Narain Gurtu	...	...	...	...	II
4.	Gopi Nath Ojha	...	...	...	...	II
5.	Braj Narayan Gurtu	...	...	...	...	III
6.	Danodur Das Agarwal	...	...	...	...	III
7.	Raghonandan Prasad	...	...	...	...	III
8.	Nadirshaw Harmazshaw Gandhi	...	...	...	...	II
9.	Fazal Ahmad	...	...	...	...	II
10.	Rup Narain	...	...	...	...	II
11.	Muhammad Usman	...	...	...	...	I
12.	Sayad Jalal-ud-din Haidar	...	...	...	...	III

Canning College, Lucknow

1.	Hira Lal Chatterji	...	...	...	...	I
2.	Birjendra Nath Sharga	...	...	...	...	III
3.	Sisira Kumar Mittra	...	...	...	...	III

Agra College.

1.	Har Prasad	...	...	...	...	II
2.	Sheo Bakhsh Sharma	...	...	...	...	III

APPENDIX B.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899 for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts to be conferred.

1898.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

A. COURSE.

1.	Brij Mohan Chandola	...	...	...	III
2.	Chandra Datt Pande	...	...	...	II
3.	Emmanuel Caleb	...	...	...	II
4.	Khettra Chandra Banerjee	...	...	...	II
5.	Bhal Chandra Chintaman Patwardhan	...	...	...	II
6.	Bheem Nursinha Rana Bahadur	...	...	...	III
7.	Braj Nath Vyasa	...	...	...	III
8.	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar	...	...	...	III
9.	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary	...	...	...	II
10.	Jagan Nath Prasad	...	...	...	III
11.	Ramji Das	...	...	...	III
12.	Ram Sarup Johari	...	...	...	III
13.	Raza Ali Khan	...	...	...	III
14.	Sheikh Mohammad Ishak	...	...	...	III
15.	Sayed Asghar Hassan	...	...	...	II
16.	Sayed Razi-ud-din	...	...	...	II

B. COURSE.

17.	Bhakt Narain	...	...	...	II
18.	Brij Lal	...	...	...	I
19.	Surendra Krishna Bosu	...	...	...	II
20.	Atul Chandra Chatterji	...	...	...	II
21.	Durga Prasad	...	...	...	II
22.	Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi	...	...	...	I
23.	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi *	...	...	...	I
24.	Raj Narain Brahmwar	...	...	...	II

* With Honours in Chemistry.

Queen's College, Benares.

A. COURSE.

1. Basant Kumar Chatterji	...	...	...	III
2. Hirabai Banerji	...	...	...	II
3. Kaminikumar Bhattacharya	...	...	...	III
4. Krishna Shankar Tiwari	...	...	...	III
5. Mohammad Ashraf-ul-Ia	...	...	...	II
6. Narendranath Rai	...	...	...	II
7. Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	III

B. COURSE.

8. Sd. Mohamad Baqar Husain	II
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Canning College, Lucknow.

A. COURSE.

1. Abdul Wahid Khan	II
2. Abhay Charan Mukerjee	I
3. Balmakund Srivastava	...	...	...	III
4. Ganput Sahai	...	...	...	II
5. Girjadar Bajpai	...	...	...	II
6. Jitindra Nath Roy	...	...	...	III
7. Jung Bahadur	...	...	...	II
8. Kazim Hussain	...	...	...	II
9. Mahabir Sinha	...	...	...	III
10. Nand Kishore	...	...	...	II
11. Nawab Ali	...	...	...	II
12. Pandit Prem Krishen Taimni	...	...	...	II
13. Raj Bir Prasad	...	...	...	II
14. Raj Narain Srivastav	...	...	...	II
15. Sadiq Ali Khan	...	...	...	III
16. Saroda Pado Mukerji	...	...	...	III
17. Shivanath Mubai	...	...	...	III

B. COURSE.

18. Mathura Prasad Srivastava	...	...	...	III
19. Rama Bharosay Lal Agnihotri	...	...	...	III
20. Trijugi Narayan	...	...	...	II

Agra College.

A. COURSE.

1. Amba Ram Nathuram Raval	...	...	...	II
2. Barey Lal Shrivastav	...	...	...	III
3. Beni Prasada Misra	...	...	...	II
4. Benoy Vehari Mukhopadhyaya	...	...	...	III

5.	Bishwambhar Nath (Chaube)	...	...	...	II
6.	Cowashaw Dorabji Luhar	...	...	...	III
7.	Dhanraj Singh Chaudhry	...	...	...	II
8.	Gauri Shanker Tewari	...	...	...	II
9.	Hanuman Prasada Verma	...	...	...	III
10.	Herbert M. C. Harris	...	...	...	II
11.	Hazari Lal Shrivastava	...	...	...	III
12.	Kalka Prasada	...	...	...	III
13.	Kaus Rustomji	...	...	...	III
14.	Mohammed Salih (Syed)	...	...	...	III
15.	Nawal Kishore	...	...	...	II
16.	Raj Bahadur Bhargava	...	...	...	II
17.	Raj Komar	...	...	...	III
18.	Ramagyan Sinha	...	...	...	III
19.	Ram Narayan Tirvedi	...	...	...	I
20.	Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube)	...	...	...	II
21.	Saran Shankar	...	...	...	III
22.	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe	...	...	...	III
23.	Shiv Dutt Bhargav	...	...	...	II
24.	Shriniwas Rao Nayudu (C.)	...	...	...	III
25.	Vaishampayan Vasudeo Moreshwar	...	...	...	II

B. COURSE.

26.	Champa Ram Misra	...	...	...	II
27.	Pramatha Nath Chakravarti	...	...	...	III
28.	Raj Narain Verma	...	...	...	II

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

A. COURSE.

1.	Abdullah	...	...	...	II
2.	Abdul Ali	...	...	...	III
3.	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	...	...	II
4.	Ali Akbar Khan	...	...	...	II
5.	Ali Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	II
6.	Amir-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	...	II
7.	Anand Behari Lal Mathur	...	...	...	II
8.	Bankey Behari	...	...	...	II
9.	Fida Ali Khan	...	...	...	II
10.	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain	...	...	...	III
11.	Lakshmi Narain	...	...	...	II
12.	Mahmood Shah Khan	...	...	...	II
13.	Misbahul Othman	...	...	...	III
14.	Mohammad Abbas	...	...	...	II
15.	Mohammad Ali	...	...	...	I

16.	Mohammad Abdus Salam	...	...	...	II
17.	Mohammad Baqir	...	...	...	III
18.	Ram Prasad Varma	...	...	...	III
19.	Sultan Mahmood Khan	...	...	...	II
20.	Zia Ullah Khan	...	...	...	II

St. John's College, Agra.**A. COURSE.**

1.	David Charles E.	...	...	...	II
2.	Ganesh Lal Mathur	...	...	...	II
3.	Suresh Chandra Roy	...	...	...	II
4.	Thomas, Robert W.	...	...	...	III

Bareilly College.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Govind Sahai Varma	...	...	...	II
2.	Sepahi Lal	...	...	...	II
3.	Syed Ali Hamid	...	...	...	III

Meerut College.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Bisheshur Nath Kak	...	...	...	II
2.	Govind Prasada	...	...	...	III
3.	Indu Bhushan Bose	...	...	...	I
4.	Jhunan Lal	...	...	...	II

Cawnpore, Christ-Church College.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Brijendra Swarup	...	...	...	III
2.	Brij Narain Saxena	...	...	...	II
3.	Debi Prasad Shukla	...	...	...	II
4.	Girdhar Das Bhargava	...	...	...	II
5.	Nanhe Mal	...	...	...	III
6.	Prusunno Kumar Sircar	...	...	...	III
7.	Syed Fazlur Rahman	II

Lucknow, Reid Christian College.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Satish Chandra Ghosh	III
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Government College, Jabalpur.**B. COURSE.**

1.	Har Prasad Bhargava	II
2.	Triloki Nath Gour	II

Government College, Ajmere.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Badri Nath Mathur	...	...	...	II
2.	Kothari Bhair Lal Vandravandas	...	...	...	III
3.	Gauri Shankar Ganeshi Lal Verma...	...	...	...	II
4.	Harak Chand Dhariwal	...	...	...	II
5.	Harakha Lal Karuna Shunker Chhaya	III
6.	Prabhas Chandra Banerji	II
7.	Raj Narain	II

B. COURSE.

8.	Mangi Lal Desi	II
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Maharaja's College, Jeypur.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Ajodhya Prasad	II
2.	Bholanath	II
3.	Lakshminarayan	II
4.	Rup Narain Mathur	...	...	...	III

Lashkar College, Gwalior.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Balkrishn Ramchandra Bokil	...	...	...	III
2.	Durga Sahai	...	...	...	III
3.	Radhika Prasad Varma	...	...	...	II
4.	Raghunath Das	...	...	...	III

Madhava College, Ujjain.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Hari Chintaman Joga	...	...	...	III
2.	Janardan Narayan Limaye	...	...	...	III

Teachers.**A. COURSE.**

1.	Jagmohan Lal	...	...	...	III
2.	Hazari Lal	...	...	...	III

1899.**Agra College.**

1.	Ajudhia Prasada Phatakwal	...	...	...	II
2.	Azeez Hassan	...	...	...	II
3.	Badri Prasada Sharma	...	...	...	III
4.	Banke Lal Saxena	...	...	...	III
5.	Bhagwat Saran	...	...	...	II
6.	Bhola Nath Dube	...	...	...	II

7.	Devi Prasada Varma *	...	...	...	II
8.	Dhian Pal Singh	...	...	...	III
9.	Girdhari Lal	...	...	...	II
10.	Gulab Singh	...	...	...	III
11.	Ishwar Dayal	...	...	...	II
12.	Jwala Prasad	...	...	...	II
13.	Kalwant Rai	...	...	...	III
14.	Laksmi Narayan Shandileya	...	...	...	II
15.	Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed)	...	...	...	II
16.	Muhammad Ahmad	...	...	...	II
17.	Ram Nath	...	...	...	III
18.	Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi	...	...	...	II
19.	Shankar Lal Bhargava	...	...	...	II
20.	Shimbhu Diyal	...	...	...	II
21.	Siva Prasada	...	...	...	III
22.	Surendra Prasad Sanyal	...	...	...	II

St. John's College, Agra.

1.	Avadh Behari Lal	...	...	...	III
2.	Damodhar Das Gupta	...	...	...	III
3.	Dina Nath Rendar	...	...	...	III
4.	Jwahir Lal	...	...	...	III
5.	Kunwar Bihari Lal	...	...	...	II
6.	Mukerji Kumed Nath †	...	...	...	II
7.	Prabhu Das	...	...	...	II
8.	Ram Prasad Mann	...	...	...	III
9.	Ram Sarup Srivastava	...	...	...	III
10.	Sia Ram	...	...	...	III

Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

1.	Lakshmi Narayan Prohit	...	...	...	III
2.	Manharram Hariharram Mehta	...	...	...	II
3.	Rajendra Nath	II
4.	Shamsunder Lal	II

Lucknow Woman's College.

1.	Henrietta Wise	II
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Lashkar College, Gwalior.

1.	Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar	II
2.	Lakshman Dass Bhandary	II
3.	Mahimna Narayan Rai	...	...	...	III

* Honours in Philosophy. | † Honours in Chemistry.

Madhava College, Ujjain.

1. Dattatraya Keshava Natu	...	...	...	III
2. Krishna Rao Mahadeo Oka	...	...	...	II

Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Abrar Husain	...	...	...	III
2. Amir Ahmad Alevi (Mohd.)	...	...	...	III
3. Azhar Ali Alavi (Mohd.)	...	...	...	II
4. Banwari Lal	...	...	...	III
5. Bisheshwar Dayal	...	...	...	III
6. Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava	...	...	...	II
7. Brikhabha Dhuj Sinha	...	...	...	II
8. Pt. Brij Narain Tankhah	...	...	...	II
9. Chandra Shekhar Misra	...	...	...	II
10. Gokul Prasad Pathak	...	...	...	III
11. Krishna Chandra Agarwal	...	...	...	II
12. Mahesh Prasad Srivastav	...	...	...	II
13. Muhammad Ahmad	...	...	...	III
14. Muhammad Yusuf Usmani	...	...	...	II
15. Nizam-ud-din Khan	...	...	...	III
16. Nurul Aziz (Mohd.)	...	...	...	II
17. Parbhu Dayal	...	...	...	III
18. Raghunandan Prasad Varma	...	...	...	III
19. Ram Lal	...	...	...	III
20. Ram Yad Srivastav	...	...	...	II
21. Rudra Datt Singh	...	...	...	II
22. Rudra Narain Srivastav	...	...	...	II
23. Shiam Manohar Nath Sharga (Pt.)	...	...	...	II
24. Tara Shankar	...	...	...	II
25. Zamir-ud-din, Sayed	...	...	...	II

Meerut College.

1. Anandi Prasad Varma	...	...	...	II
2. Atma Ram	...	...	...	II
3. Baij Nath	...	...	...	III
4. Basant Roy	...	...	...	II
5. Bishamber Sahai Jaini	...	...	...	III
6. Dwarka Singh Gupta	...	...	...	III
7. Kabul Singh	...	...	...	III
8. Paras Das Jaini	...	...	...	III

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Abdul Quadir Khan	...	...	...	III
2. Abdul Rahman, of Lahore	...	...	...	III
3. Abdul Rahman, Raipuri	...	...	...	III
4. Abdus Sattar	...	...	...	III
5. Ashraf Ali	...	...	...	II
6. Fakhar-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Lodhi	...	...	...	II
7. Ghulam Sabir	...	...	...	II
8. Krishna Gopal Verma	...	...	...	II
9. Laiq Ahmad	...	...	...	II
10. Maqsud Ali Khan	...	...	...	I
11. Mirza Wazir Husain	...	...	...	II
12. Muhammad Abdus Salam	...	...	...	II
13. Muhammad Akbar Khan	...	...	...	II
14. Muhammad Ashraf Khan Popalzai	...	...	...	III
15. Muhammad Ikram-ul-lah	...	...	...	III
16. Niamat-ul-lah	...	...	...	II
17. Raghbar Dial	...	...	...	II
18. Safdar Ali	...	...	...	II
19. Sami-ul-lah Faruqi	...	...	...	II
20. Shabbir Uzzaman	...	...	...	III
21. Shaikh Muhammad Hamid	...	...	...	III
22. Sher Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	III
23. Siddique Ahmad Khan	...	...	...	II
24. Sidh Gopal	...	...	...	II
25. Zaman Mehdi Khan	...	...	...	I

Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

1. Kishen Lal	...	...	...	II
2. Pandit Govind Narayan Sharma	...	...	...	II
3. Sada Nand Sharma	...	...	...	III

Bareilly College.

1. Kashi Nath	...	...	...	II
2. Krishen Chandra	...	...	...	III
3. Liakat Ali	...	...	...	II
4. Madan Mohan, Vaish	...	...	...	II
5. Netra Ballabh Tewary	...	...	...	II
6. Poshaki Lal Varma	...	...	...	II
7. Probhat Chandra Mukerji	...	...	...	II
8. Raghonandan Prasad Sharma	...	...	...	III
9. Sunder Sahai Varma	...	...	...	II
10. Syed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	...	III

Government College, Ajmere.

1. Gopal Bal Krishna Karve	...	...	...	III
2. Hari Ram Tandan	...	...	...	II
3. Mathoo Lal	...	...	...	II
4. Mon Motho Nath Mukerji	...	...	...	III
5. Narain Dass Banerji	...	...	...	III
6. Pyara Lal Bhargava	...	...	...	III

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Achyuta Prasad Divvedi	...	...	...	III
2. Bechan Lal	...	...	...	II
3. Biswanath Das	...	...	...	II
4. Brijbehari Lal	...	...	...	III
5. Harischandra Sen	...	...	...	II
6. Lakshmi Das	...	...	...	III
7. Lakshmi Shankar	...	...	...	III
8. Nilkamal Bhattacharya	...	...	...	II
9. Saratchandra Rai	...	...	...	II
10. Tirlokinath	...	...	...	II
11. Umanath Mukerji	...	...	...	II
12. Vishnu Sahai	...	...	...	II

Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

1. Govind Prasad Varma	...	...	...	II
2. Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass	...	...	...	III
3. Manindra Nath Chaudhuri	...	...	...	III
4. Nikunja Behary Banerji	...	...	...	II

Government College, Jabalpur.

1. Deo Shankar Dube	...	...	...	II
2. Kunji Lal Sharma	...	...	...	II
3. Phadali Lal Sonar	...	...	...	II
4. Ramchandra Narayan Shronti	...	...	...	III

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Amir Bahadur Singh	...	...	...	II
2. Ananda Behari Lal	...	...	...	III
3. Chheda Lal	...	...	...	II
4. Humphrey Emmanuel Ensebins	...	...	...	III
5. Kumar Bahadur	...	...	...	III
6. Mahabir Prasad Agarwala	...	...	...	III
7. Raj Gopal	...	...	...	II

8.	Ram Partab Sahai	...	...	...	...	II
9.	Sayed Razi-ud-din Haider	...	...	...	...	II
10.	Madhu Mangal Misra	...	...	...	...	III
11.	Saradindu Narain Ray	...	...	...	...	I
12.	Balaram Chandra Mookerji	...	...	...	...	II
13.	Chanta Haran Banerji	...	...	...	...	II
14.	Ganpaty Waman Oke	...	...	...	...	II
15.	Madhav Rao Vinayak Kibe	...	...	...	...	II
16.	Revati Nandan	...	...	...	...	II
17.	Amar Nath Sanyal	...	...	...	...	II
18.	Bishambhar Nath Misra	...	...	...	...	II
19.	Jamna Shanker Jha	...	...	...	...	II
20.	Ali Mebdi	...	...	...	...	II
21.	Chandra Datt Panda	...	...	...	...	II
22.	John Robert Dukoff Gordon	...	...	...	...	II
23.	Ladli Prasad Singh Verma	...	...	...	...	II
24.	Pramathanath Ghosh	...	...	...	...	II
25.	Ronald Dukoff Gordon	...	...	...	...	II
26.	Bhoora Lal Hiran	...	...	...	...	II
27.	Rang Bahadur Warma	...	...	...	...	II
28.	Shiva Das Mukerji	...	...	...	...	III

Teachers.

1.	Chaïtan Das	...	...	...	...	II
2.	Behari Das	...	...	...	...	II
3.	Ram Chandra Balwant Bopardiker	...	...	...	...	III
4.	Abul Khair Abdul Razzak	...	...	...	...	II
5.	Shivagovind Singh Varma	...	...	...	...	III
6.	Muhammad Maula Bakhsh	...	...	...	...	II

APPENDIX C.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1898 for the Degree of Doctor of Science to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Ganesh Prasad	III
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APPENDIX D.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examinations of 1898 and 1899 for the Degree of Bachelor of Science to be conferred.

1898.

Muir Central College.

1. Ram Prasad Dube	I
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Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Manik Chand Rae	II
2. Rudra Narain Srivastava	II

* With Honours in Chemistry.

1899.

Nil.

APPENDIX E.

List of Candidates reported by the Syndicate as qualified in the Examination of 1898 for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws to be conferred.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1. Abdul Halim	...	...	...	...	II
2. Ardeshir A. Dadabhoy	...	...	...	...	II
3. Dholakia Kantilal Balwantrai	...	...	...	...	I
4. Ghoda Jivan Lal Ravishankar	...	...	...	...	II
5. Girwar Dhar	...	...	...	...	II
6. Gopal Dass Sharma	...	...	...	...	II
7. Gopi Nath Ojha	...	...	...	...	I
8. Jwala Prasad	...	...	...	...	II
9. Kanta Prasad Sinha	...	...	...	...	II
10. Lal Behari Singh, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
11. Lalit Mohan Banerji, M.A.	...	...	...	...	II
12. Mukand Lal	...	...	...	...	II
13. Nityanand Pande	...	...	...	...	II
14. Narotan Mal	...	...	...	...	I
15. Nripendra Nath Datta	...	...	...	...	II
16. Prag Narain	...	...	...	...	I
17. Sajjad Husain	...	...	...	...	II
18. Surendro Nath Chatterji	...	...	...	...	II
19. Surendra Nath Ganguly	...	...	...	...	II
20. Ugrah Narain Rai	...	...	...	...	II

Queen's College, Benares.

1. Bahadur Lal	...	...	...	...	II
2. Chitragupta Prasad	...	...	...	...	II
3. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji	...	...	...	...	I
4. Muhammad Wasi	...	...	...	...	II

Canning College, Lucknow.

1. Bansi Dhar	...	...	...	...	II
2. Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyaya	...	...	...	...	II
3. Daya Shanker	...	...	...	...	II
4. Gadadhar Prasad Tripathi, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
5. Hardeva Prasad Srivastav	...	...	...	...	II

6. Krishna Prasad, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
7. Mangal Prasad	...	...	...	...	II
8. Narayan Lal	...	...	...	...	II
9. Pandit Ram Adhin Agnihotri	...	...	...	...	II
10. Raghubar Dayal Shukla, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
11. Raj Kumar	...	...	...	...	II
12. Sarju Prasad Bhatnagar	...	...	...	...	II
13. Shiva Shankar Nigam	...	...	...	...	II
14. Syam Sunder, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II

Agra College.

1. Bishan Lal, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
2. Ghasi Ram, M.A.	...	...	...	...	II
3. Kirti Chand, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
4. Madan Mohan	...	...	...	...	II
5. Ramkishan Lakshman Shrikhandey...	...	...	...	...	II
6. Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
7. Dhanpat Rai	...	...	...	...	II
8. Gopi Nath, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
9. Janki Prasad Hard, B.A.	...	...	...	...	I
10. Shambhu Nath Dube, M.A.	...	...	...	...	II
11. Shankar Lal	...	...	...	...	II
12. Sorabji Dadabhoi Contractor, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
13. Cona Shrinivas Rao Nayadu	...	...	...	...	II

M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

1. Agha Haidar	...	...	...	...	II
2. Mohammad Ali Khan	...	...	...	...	II
3. Qamar Ali	...	...	...	...	II
4. S. Abu Talib	...	...	...	...	II
5. Syed Abdul Basit, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II

Bareilly College.

1. Mukh Ram	II
2. Nisar Ali, B.A.	II

St. John's College, Agra.

1. Raj Behari Lal, M.A.	II
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Meerut College.

1. Jwala Prasad	II
2. Piaray Lal	II

Jabalpur College.

1. Dhagat Lakshmi Shanker	II
2. Waman Ganesh Ganpulay, B.A.	...	...	...	...	II
3. Sadashiva Madhava Parande	...	...	...	...	II

APPENDIX F.

'4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognised High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.'

The Vice-Chancellor having declared Convocation opened, the Graduates of the years 1898, 1899, were admitted to their respective degrees in the usual manner. The Chancellor then addressed Convocation :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND
GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—

IN rising to address you, in accordance with established custom, my first words must be words of apology. Although this is the fourth Convocation that has taken place since I succeeded to the office and dignity of Chancellor of the University, it is the first at which I have presided. In 1896 I had, when Convocation was held, been in office for only a few months, and I was far too ignorant of the educational situation in the Provinces to claim your attention. In 1897 you found, in the heavy labour imposed on me by the famine, a sufficient explanation of my absence. Last year ill-health kept me away. In submitting these explanations I beg you will believe that it is through no indifference to the cause of education that I make so tardy an appearance before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, the University has experienced since you last met in Convocation, a heavy loss in the death of a venerable and honoured Fellow—Sir Syed Ahmad Khan of Aligarh. The regret felt at his death is national: the appreciation of his services is equally widespread. He died in the fullness of years and honours: bequeathing to this country the memory of a great personality, and to his own people—if they will only work on the lines he laid down—a triumphant cause.

By the retirement of Sir John Edge, once Vice-Chancellor, we have lost a Fellow to whose guidance and help in its infancy this University must be always beholden. Our good wishes follow our former colleague in his retirement.

In other respects, I am glad to say Time has not treated us unkindly or made other very noticeable gaps in our ranks.

Gentlemen, the Registrar has prepared a statement setting forth the statistics bearing on the events of the past year, and presenting, in a lucid way, the account of our gains and losses. On the whole, the figures seem to me to be satisfactory. They show, indeed, a decrease in the number of candidates for the Entrance Examination; but the percentage of successful candidates shows a very great improvement over the corresponding percentage for the previous year. When, however, the statement passes on to the other tests of educational proficiency—to the School Final-Examination, to the Intermediate Examination, and to the examination for the Bachelor's degree—it exhibits improved results, not only from the point of view of increased numbers, but also of the literary and scientific proficiency which the candidates had attained. The inference I draw from these statistics is that the cause of higher education generally, and of University training in particular, has been advanced by the greater strictness which the Syndicate has exercised at the Entrance Examination. There had previously been some tendency to open the portals of the University too wide, and to admit to its lecture-halls students who were incapable of benefiting by its teaching. In dealing with immature students there necessarily would exist some tendency to teach down to the level of the weakest intelligence; and this, if not guarded against, might lead to the debasement of the intellectual standard. We may, I think, therefore receive with satisfaction the proof which the Registrar's statement gives, that the action taken by the University to check the matriculation of uneducated youths has produced wholesome results.

A review of the working of the University during the year suggests to me a few other considerations to which I wish at this stage to invite your attention. Complaints have reached me that dissatisfaction is felt with what is regarded as a disparity of treatment between the Science course and the Language, History, and Philosophy courses; the ground of dissatisfaction being that easier conditions are prescribed for obtaining a pass in the latter courses than in the Science course, and that this deters students from selecting the Science course for their degree. In the course of my subsequent remarks I shall have occasion to advert to the importance at the present time of encouraging scientific studies, and I would suggest that the Syndicate should consider on a suitable opportunity whether there is anything in this complaint—any condition which, being unnecessary for thoroughness in scientific study, handicaps the Science student in his examination for the degree, and places him at a disadvantage compared with his fellow-student in the Literary Sections.

A representation has been made to me as Chancellor—on which I have not yet had time to consult the Syndicate—that owing to the action taken by the High Court of these Provinces in declining to recognise the Science degree as of equal value for their purposes with the degree in Arts, Science graduates who choose the Law as a profession are placed at a great disadvantage. So far as I have been able to examine the question, there seems to me to be reason on both sides. A training in Science is certainly not less conducive to logical acumen and the power of grasping facts than a training in literature or philosophy. But, on the other hand, the successful practice of the law requires a wider and more accurate knowledge of English than a Science degree now postulates. It seems to me that a compromise may be possible whereby a good literary standard may be required for the Science degree, though not on the same

æsthetic lines as for the degree in literature. This would not, I fancy, weaken the Science course as a mental discipline, while it might meet the requirements of the High Court. The matter is one which will be referred at an early date for consideration to the Syndicate.

Gentlemen of the Senate, the last matter I have to notice is, in my own opinion, the most important. As I understand the case, the Regulations in Arts make examination in a classical language compulsory only at the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations. It is optional and not compulsory with candidates to take a classical language for the Degree Examination. But there is a large body of opinion—especially of intelligent native opinion—in favour of the view that the Regulations attach an insufficient degree of importance to the study of the Oriental languages, Sanskrit and Arabic. Some would include Persian with Sanskrit and Arabic; but that raises a disputed point on which I do not desire to comment on the present occasion. I would beg to suggest, for the serious consideration of the Syndicate, whether one of the classical languages should not be made compulsory at the examination for the Degree on all students who do not take up the Science course. This I find is not an original proposal, though, when it occurred to me to bring it forward, I was not aware that it had been urged on the Senate by a former Chancellor, Sir Auckland Colvin. I have since seen my predecessor's address delivered in this Hall nine years ago, and I agree in every word he said on this matter. I do not think it is possible to set forth the arguments in favour of this change in the Regulations more forcibly than they were set forth by him in his address to Convocation in 1891, to which I would respectfully invite the renewed attention of the Syndicate. In the remarks I am about to make to you I shall have occasion to refer to the public sentiment which prevails in favour of a more efficient system of moral training in

educational institutions, and I consider that Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks have an intimate bearing upon the growth of, and the best way of satisfying, this sentiment, with which I myself am in sympathy. I may also add, in reinforcement of Sir Auckland Colvin's argument, that it is questionable whether any education, which is based neither on the Classics nor on Science, deserves the distinction of a Degree more in our University than in those great Universities of Europe by whose experience and examples we profess to be guided.

Gentlemen, it has been usual for Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors at Convocation to address the Senate on the uses and functions of a University ; on the ethics of education in general, and on the canons of University teaching in particular. On these subjects some of the addresses delivered in this Hall have been so original and instructive, that I doubt I could say anything upon them which would be new or free from the charge of imitation. Upon the benefits of University training, upon the advantages of a good education, I do not think that I, or indeed any one else, can say much that is fresh or much that a learned and critical audience would listen to with curiosity. But while deterred by these considerations from following a traditional path, it occurred to me that there was in the circumstances of the present time a special justification for diverging from it. I read in the newspapers, and I am told by gentlemen of intelligence with whom I converse, that our educational system is imperfect. I am told that the system overstrains the minds of the young students ; that it fails to fully develop the intellect or mould the character of the older students, and that it weakens reverence and respect for religion and authority. These complaints touch both the method of our teaching and its results ; they touch, in fact, the whole fabric of our educational system ; and it seems to me that it may be profitable if

I avail myself of this opportunity to examine them, to estimate what has been the success and what the deficiencies of our system of public instruction, and what are the broad improvements of which the system is susceptible.

It is impossible to form a fair estimate of the degree of success attained by our educational endeavours without considering the difficulties with which we had to contend, and without forming a clear conception of what the state of education was before we began our labours. In succeeding to the government of this country, we did not inherit from native rule any organized system of public instruction. It is true that from time to time at such centres of Indian civilization as Delhi, or Agra, or Benares, or Nadia, enlightened princes, or opulent individuals, afforded a patronage to literature and study, under which these pursuits attained to great distinction. It is also true that in those parts of the country which had been least affected by political disturbance elementary education amongst certain classes of the people had reached some degree of expansion ; but there was nothing like an organised system of public instruction under native rule. I presume we may date the extinction of native rule from the victory of Ahmad Shah Durani at Panipat ; and perhaps no period in the world's history was less conducive to the progress of learning than the period of turmoil which followed that disaster when Afghans, Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Englishmen struggled for the supremacy of Hindustan. In course of time order was evolved out of chaos ; but even when the British dominion was finally established, there was at first but little thought of encouraging education. It is true, indeed, that Warren Hastings and Jonathan Duncan saw the advantages of establishing the Calcutta Madrassa and the Benares Sanskrit College, which would at once encourage the higher pursuits of literature, and furnish the Government with officials trained to a knowledge of Muhammadan and

Hindu law for administering the country. It is even true that a far-seeing observer, like Charles Grant, might anticipate the years by sketching the outline of a great system of national instruction; but these were merely individual instances of enlightenment. As a rule there was, at the close of the last century, general apathy on the subject of education for India. In England the feeling, indeed, was not merely apathetic—it was hostile. When in 1793 Mr. Wilberforce, from his place in Parliament, proposed to insert in the Charter Act of that year some recognition of the claims of education, he could get no support. The feeling was expressed that education had lost us the American Colonies, and that it would be folly to tempt the same fate in India.

From the beginning of the century to close upon the Mutiny, but small progress in higher education was made in this part of India. Even in parts where British rule had been longer established, that period was filled with unsystematised individual efforts to educate the people, and with discussions as to the principles to be followed, as to the agencies to be employed, and as to the language in which instruction should be given. The period was one of brilliant episodes: achievements of the Missionaries, to whom education in this country owes so much; the awakening of native intelligence in the Presidency towns in response to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Rai and others; the great controversy between the Anglicists and the Orientalists, decided—and in my humble judgment decided in too one-sided a way—by the arguments and rhetoric of Macaulay. But so far as these Provinces were concerned, the real progress made was very small, and it was not until the results of all these discussions and experiments were summed up in Sir Charles Wood's great educational Despatch of 1854, that the true path of progress was marked out. Since then we have steadily advanced along that path. Even the storm of the Mutiny,

which for a time overthrew all order, was powerless to stem the rising tide. I know of nothing more honourable to our race, or more becoming to the cause of education, than the fact that while that storm of fanaticism and ignorance was at its worst, our predecessors set themselves, with calmness and deliberation, to pursue the policy of establishing Universities, and thus creating that knowledge which alone can exorcise the spirit of fanaticism from which we suffered.

Besides the Benares Sanskrit College, to which I have alluded, the only Colleges established in these Provinces before the Mutiny were the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, the latter appearing only in 1850. On the whole, I think I am correct in saying that in these Provinces the Educational Department has not been in effective operation for much longer than a generation, and that is but a brief span in which to alter the habits of ages. But let us consider what gains can be placed to the credit of the Department within this span before we consider what are its drawbacks and shortcomings. The gains are of two kinds—gains to the public and to the promoters of commercial and industrial enterprise in the country by the provision of trustworthy and efficient public officers, agents, and servants of all classes; and gains to the public generally in the establishment of better intellectual, social, and moral standards. On the first point there is no room for doubt. A vast improvement has been effected in the purity and efficiency of our administration by the introduction into it of the men whom our schools and colleges have turned out. Every employer of labour will tell you the same thing so far as his business is concerned. The Education Commission said that “throughout the country civil officers have begun to discover and readily to acknowledge that in integrity, capacity for work, intelligence, industry, the subordinate learned in college excels his fellow brought up in according to the traditions of the past. At the Bar

the students of our colleges acquit themselves with distinguished success, and their influence has been generally of a healthy kind. Where command of capital opens to them a commercial career, the general testimony is of the same purport as that borne to the credit with which they fill other positions in life." That was the opinion of the Education Commission fifteen years ago: in my judgment, and I speak from experience of administrative control in four out of the eight great Provinces of the empire, it is truer now than it was then.

And this improvement of the moral standard in the public service and in professional and commercial life cannot have been without effect on the country at large. I admit that on the masses of the people education has, in these Provinces at all events, had little positive effect as yet. To this point I will refer later on; but the classes above the masses have been moved: the leaven of our education, the morality of our laws, and the fair play of our administrative principles have produced a salutary change, and it seems to me that the change is gaining in volume and velocity as time wears on. Of course there are unfavourable symptoms—symptoms which make many think that all our well-intentioned endeavours are a "cursed Malayan crease," which will rebound to our discomfiture. I do not pursue that view here; I content myself with saying that the improvement I have been referring to manifests itself in many ways. Of all the ways in which it manifests itself, perhaps the most interesting and hopeful lies in the better conception of duty and responsibility which is spreading, in the attention and reverent respect now being paid to the purer ethics of the earlier creeds, and in the combined efforts which are being made to purge caste customs and rites of their extravagances. These are great gains: they are progressive and cumulative;

and they should not be forgotten by any one who undertakes to weigh our educational endeavours in the balance.

I come now to the other side of the account : and here it is, I regret to say, as true, if not more true, now than when the Education Commission reported, that many defects of character give occasion for scorn : that superficial learning and pretentious self-assertion are frequently apparent : that rudeness of manner is mistaken for independence ; and that there is often a lamentable want of respect for religion and authority. But while this must be admitted, I would ask you to remember that we are still merely in a transitional stage, and to consider whether the blame lies at the door of the educational system, or whether it is attributable—at all events in part—to causes over which the teacher of to-day has but small control.

I would ask you to contrast the position which the teacher of to-day in our schools or colleges occupies, with the position occupied by the teacher under native rule, or before our educational efforts began. In former times, among Muhammadans and among Hindus, all education was based upon religion ; and at present, in most Muhammadan and Hindu private schools, it continues to be based upon it. Alike in the mosque, in the *tol* or seat of Sanskrit learning, and in the village school, the teacher was also the pupil's religious guide. Secular and religious instruction went hand-in-hand. Religion pervaded every branch of science as it did every social relation. In such a system as that, it is easy to understand why the student throughout his educational career preserved respect and reverence for his teacher, for his parents, and for people in authority whom the teacher classed in the same category as himself. The student could learn nothing which tended to divorce knowledge from religion, and to weaken the sanctions of religion or the reverence

for the order of things into which he was born and amid which he grew up. It might, indeed, be true that, the religion being unreformed, this condition of things was fatal to all progress and to all originality; but it was eminently calculated to retain unimpaired and unchanged respect for authority and submissiveness of spirit. Now, consider, on the other hand, how different is the environment of the student of to-day. For him there exists no such union between knowledge and religion as I have described. You cannot teach to-day the truths of geography, or astronomy, without at once coming into conflict with the Hindu creed in, at least, its popular forms. You cannot teach political economy without coming into collision with the system of caste. The teaching of modern science necessarily involves a loosening of the bonds which had previously bound education and religion together, and necessarily leads to the creation of those independent ways of thought which some call want of reverence, and others call emancipation from false ideals. Is this the fault of our system of education? It is not rather inherent in the knowledge we impart? Exposed to these new influences in our schools, the student finds in his home no corrective. As the Education Commission pointed out, neither in the labour nor the recreations of those about him does he find anything congenial to his feelings: and living in an atmosphere of ignorance, his sense of superiority is in danger of becoming conceit. He can have little reverence for the current forms of a religion which his books tell him science has exploded. In this way is begotten want of reverence. It is not the work of this method or that method of teaching: it is the inevitable result of that enlightenment which comes from the acquisition of Western knowledge.

I have heard it said that we have gone too fast, and broken away too soon from the beaten path. Under native rule education was restricted to the *ahl-i-kalm*—to the

traditional literate class. We ought, I have been told, to have begun with that class : and ought not to have opened from the outset the stores of Western knowledge to other classes against whom the doors of the storehouse had been always shut. Our haste has created hopes which cannot be satisfied and which, being unsatisfied, are a source of embitterment.

What does all this mean but that with our Western training and beliefs we have had the courage of our convictions and have rejected the Oriental idea that learning should be the monopoly of a class. I cannot think that we have acted wrongly even from the point of view of narrow expediency; but I do think that Macaulay's influence made the pendulum swing too far in the direction of English learning, and that it would have been better if the study of Sanskrit and Arabic literature had been allowed to go hand-in-hand with the study of the literature of the West. In this way the breach between the past and present might have been less perceptible, and the new knowledge might have had less unsettling effects.

But however that may be, however necessary may be the bestowal of greater attention on the classical languages of India henceforward, there is now no going back upon the past so far as Western learning is concerned. Modern science must be taught in our schools and colleges on Western methods; and all we can do is, while securing the advantages of the new knowledge, to neutralize so far as we can the untoward effects it is producing on personal conduct. This is the question which is now agitating native society.

Gentlemen, in this as in many other matters, political and social, which I could mention, native society is only following in the wake of the Government. The question has for many years engaged official attention. You will find it discussed with an earnestness and a fulness of knowledge

and illustration, which leaves nothing to be desired, in the report of the Education Commission appointed during the administration of Lord Ripon. It was again considered during the administration of Lord Dufferin under the general designation of moral training and discipline in schools and colleges. The outcome of all these discussions is that, while official action and the regulation of studies can be made to assist—and to assist largely—in the work of moral training and the formation of character, the true solution of the question lies with the people themselves. Never in the world's history has the moral regeneration of a people been wrought by a Government alone. The people of India—most of them—expect a great deal from their Government: from the establishment of a village school to the maintenance of a sufficient rainfall. But in this matter of moral regeneration they must work out their own salvation. It is, however, of good promise that native opinion is coming to recognise this fact, and that the thoughts of intelligent men are engaged in efforts to reconcile the new knowledge with the old beliefs. It would be rash to prophesy what the result will be. Philosophic enquirers like the late Sir Henry Maine, predict the overthrow of the ancient creed, and if all human minds were under the control of pure reason only, that might be the result. But in the domain of the mind emotions count for much, and in the alchemy of religious thought it is no strange or difficult process to make the latest discoveries of modern science subservient to the enjoyment of the highest hope.

I have thus argued that the modern spirit of independence—or call it want of reverence if you will—is an inevitable product of the teachings of modern science, and that it is impossible for any teacher or body of teachers to avoid it altogether. I would remind you that education must not be regarded as the one thing needful for mental and moral

training. There are limitations to the beneficial effect which education has in building up the character. Life's best lessons are not learnt in the school-room. Education has done and can still do much for India ; but it is hopeless to expect from it alone the higher type of character.

I agree with those who think that education should from the beginning be combined with religious teaching ; but the difficulty is to effect that combination in India. The Government must observe an attitude of strict neutrality in all religious matters : and it would be impossible for its Educational officers to impart religious instruction in its schools and colleges. The only satisfactory solution of the problem, in my opinion, lies in the extension of the principle of grants-in-aid and the establishment by independent managers and associations—Hindu, Muhammadan, or Christian—of schools and colleges in which religious instruction can be freely given hand-in-hand with secular education. Having regard to the enormous political effect which education may produce the Government should, in my opinion, have the power to supervise all such institutions so far as to assure itself that no instruction prejudicial to the principles of order is being given therein. But for the rest the State, looking only to the quality of secular instruction, should assist such of them as ask for assistance either by contributions of money or by some other suitable kind of recognition. This system seems to me to afford the only solution of the problem of how religion can be united with secular education in this country : and, personally, I would very gladly see the widest extension of it. The question may be raised, in this connexion, whether it would not make for the end we have in view if we took a new departure, and if instead of an University system, which only prescribes the courses of study and examines for degrees, we adopted the principle of a teaching University which would not only train the intellect, but would also influence the lives

and mould the characters of its *alumni*. On this subject, I wish to quote to you some observations made by Sir Alfred Lyall on the occasion of the opening of this University in 1887:—

“On the constitution of the University that has been this day opened I need say little. It is necessarily modelled upon the plan of the three elder Indian Universities, and although some authorities have desired to take this opportunity of a new departure, for introducing into India the principle of a teaching body instead of an institution that only prescribes the courses of study and examiners for degrees, yet I believe that the decision was rightly against this step, on the ground that it would be premature and unsuited to the present organic stage of high education. That decision does not underrate the superior influence, within its own range of a teaching University, or of a University which presides over the teaching of colleges grouped round it, and give a high tone and training to the whole body of students. The question is, whether this form is at yet practicable anywhere in India: I myself do not think the system applicable to the work which an Indian University has at present to do. In India a University is placed in administrative charge, as may be said of a certain territorial area, and has hitherto received—as we hope this University will receive—the affiliation of all the colleges situated at various places within its jurisdiction. It thus becomes the headquarters and chief centre of education within its orbit; and if proper relations are established between the central authority and the outlying colleges, the whole system is consistently and efficiently organized. This may not be the best of all possible systems; but it is a system that makes the best of the existing state of things in this part of India, where high education is necessarily carried on by colleges distributed among the principle cities of very extensive provinces, and could not possibly be concentrated in one place without disadvantage

to other places. I have great doubt whether at present the two systems could even be usefully combined. I think that the affiliation of distant colleges to a central teaching body would prove an awkward conjunction, likely to engender jealousies, if the same central body were to examine all and teach a few. Affiliation to a central body of Directors and Examiners seems in fact the only plan upon which a University can attempt to administer a great territorial charge. It is, indeed, a more particular and distributary application of the principle of self-government, since it multiplies the local capitals of education, and I may add that no other plan seems to me so favourable to the diffusion of learning, which is, in India, perhaps even more than its advancement, the main function of a University."

That, Gentlemen, was the opinion of an experienced administrator and a subtle thinker on the question of a teaching University for these Provinces. The opinion, it will be noticed, was not meant to preclude hope that a teaching University might ultimately become possible. Since Sir Alfred Lyall's time a change has undoubtedly come over public feeling on this question, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that public opinion, which ten or fifteen years ago did not understand or did not trouble itself about the business, is now becoming interested in it. The reason is undoubtedly connected with the apprehensions which have arisen that our methods of education, while cultivating the intellect, fail to mould the character. But although interest is excited to some extent, there is no clearness of perception as to what should be done, or even as to what is really wanted. The nearest approach to a precise idea that I have met with is a suggestion made to me that all the B.A. and the M.A. classes should be concentrated in one college, in connection with which residential quarters should be provided, tutors appointed, and control and discipline established

on the pattern prevailing at Oxford or Cambridge. Obviously that would not be an altogether satisfactory ending; but I am not myself prepared to express an opinion on the question: I maintain an open mind and await discussion and suggestions. Doubtless the question will not be ripe for solution in my time; but it is no unfair discouragement to the admirers of a teaching University to point out that the two great features of University life in England, the "Chapel" and the "Hall," could hardly be introduced among Hindus. The system of caste makes commensality or eating together impossible, while the great variety of ritual among Hindu sects is fatal to anything like common worship, though not to instruction in common in the fundamental principles of the Hindu creed. The same difficulties do not exist in regard to Muhammadans.

But while recognising the greater advantages of the grant-in-aid system as a solution of the religious difficulty, the Department of Public Instruction has not abstained from doing what it consistently could, in Government schools and colleges, towards promoting the interests of discipline and moral training. It enforces a system of inter-school and college rules whereby education is conducted in an orderly and honest way; it has introduced a set of text-books containing lessons bearing on personal conduct, and, holding up high ideals of character and action for imitation, it has supported the establishment of boarding-houses in which students may reside subject to wholesome social and religious restraints, and it encourages other methods of enforcing obedience, respect for authority, manliness, and truthfulness. But I am bound here to say, and I say it with pain and reluctance, that many instances have come to my notice, showing that the parents and guardians of the students do themselves often frustrate the teachers' best efforts to build up their children's characters, more especially in the

fundamental quality of truthfulness. Here the blame for failure lies not at the teachers' door, but with native society.

So far I have defended the Department of Education from the complaints made against it; but there are complaints which I find it more difficult to meet.

There has been insufficient provision for the training of teachers. If I impute the blame for this to the Department it would, I doubt not, be passed on to the Government. If I impute it to the Government, it would be met by what lawyers call a plea of confession and avoidance. I need not pursue this matter. I will only say that it is impossible to overrate the importance of the careful selection and the proper training of teachers. As the teacher is, so will the school be. His influence for good pervades every class and follows the pupils to their homes. It is the best security for good moral training that the Government can supply. As the Government of India said in 1887: "No money is better spent than that allotted to the support of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and money is not well spent if granted to schools presided over by untrained or incompetent teachers in which discipline and moral training are relegated to a secondary place. In the truest interests of education the cost of providing thoroughly good training schools and colleges for teachers of English as well as vernacular schools should be regarded as a first charge on the Educational grant." I am glad to be able to inform the Senate that steps are now being taken to improve our normal schools and Training College, and that before we again assemble in Convocation the reproach to which we are now open will, I trust, have been to a large extent removed.

In the commencement of my remarks I noticed that the complaints brought against our system of education touch not only the moral results to which I have now alluded, but

also the intellectual results and the methods by which instruction is conveyed in our educational institutions.

It is objected that in the rudimentary classes we overtask the younger pupils to the detriment of their health and mental development; that our system of education is too purely literary, and that the claims of mathematical and physical science are insufficiently recognised by our schools and colleges. Gentlemen, all these objections seem to me to be more or less well founded. The first objection, namely the overstraining of the children's minds in the rudimentary classes, has been to some extent already met by postponing the commencement of English until the child is grounded in the vernacular. But the native community is not satisfied that sufficient relief has been afforded or that our Vernacular course is the best calculated to impart that education which is desired. It is therefore the intention of the Education Department to re-examine the whole question of schemes of studies in our schools, so that the objection may be fully met and causes of reasonable complaint removed. The complaint that our education fails to strengthen the intellect reduces itself on examination chiefly to this, that our teaching is too much of a literary nature. On this complaint I would observe that no system of instruction could stand a chance of success which from the outset went "against the grain,"—against the genius and temperament of the people. It has been often observed that the literature of India, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, is marked more by subtle speculation and poetic fancy than by exact learning or laborious investigation of facts; and it is unreasonable to expect that by an Educational Department as by a magician's wand the bent of the national mind could in a generation or two be turned from a literary into a scientific channel. It was not so very long ago that education in England meant literary, and not scientific, studies. The educated man was a man

versed in the classics. It may indeed be—in my own opinion it is—true that the intellectual development of the people has suffered by a method of imparting literary instruction under which memory has been more cultivated than reason : and the use of “ keys ” has almost superseded the use of text-books. There is much truth in this complaint ; and the fault lies, partly in the defective training of our teachers, and partly perhaps in an excessive use of examination as a test of proficiency. These defects the Department of Education recognises ; but it is doubtful if it can apply a sufficient remedy without the co-operation of the University. There is some reason to believe that the selection of archaic English, or books over-laden with technical terms, encourages the production of “ keys,” and after all it may be doubted whether the students are better fitted for the work they will have to do in the world than if the text-books were written in the current language of ordinary life.

But still I am not prepared to admit that literary training, even under such preventible disadvantages, has not been productive of great good. Nor am I certain that the dogmatism and narrowness which science often produces are less harmful infirmities in the early stages of national education than more imaginative ways of thought. However this may be, I admit that we have now entered on an industrial age in India, and that the time has come for the greater encouragement of the study of science in Indian schools and colleges. There must be some truth in what such an observer as Sir Henry Maine says : “ The Indian intellect stands in need beyond everything else of stricter *criteria* of truth ; it requires a treatment to harden and brace it, and scientific teaching is exactly the tonic which its infirmities call for. And those who advocate the encouragement of the scientific spirit and practical training find much support in the existing state of the country. If we look around us in Northern

India to-day, what do we see? Except in undertakings pioneered by Europeans, there is but little industrial life apart from agriculture. Agriculture is conducted on methods which prevailed three thousand years ago. The arts and trades are stagnant; there is no inventiveness. The mineral wealth of the country is neglected, unless where European enterprise has developed it. Yet population increases steadily, and almost free from mitigation or check. The people will not emigrate; they hardly migrate from one province to another. War has ceased to operate. Famine has been robbed of its worst terrors. In this state of affairs what hope is there of, I will not say prosperity, but of safety in the future, except in industrial enterprise? It is only by the practical application of science that a future of prosperity can be opened for this country.

Holding these views, I need hardly say that I notice with gratification the attention which is now being paid to scientific and industrial training. I can do no more than glance at the good work which is being done by the Thomason Engineering College, for that College, although affiliated to the University, has hitherto worked outside its system. We are now feeling our way towards extending the usefulness of the Thomason College by employing it for controlling and directing instruction in Arts and Trades having an industrial character.

The Muir College, at the seat of our University, has always made science a prominent feature of its teaching. Up till now it has taught under difficulties and with imperfect appliances. The authorities of the College and the Senate of the University will therefore be glad to learn that my Government is at last in a position to make a substantial addition to the buildings, and in fact to take a long step towards completing the original design. I hope that the work will be well advanced before the close of this year. But

even with this end achieved, a greater end remains. As the Education Commission pointed out, no eminent scholars, with a few exceptions, are to be seen in the long list of Indian graduates. The reason for this is found in the general character of the education given by our colleges and in the necessity which our students feel of making their own way in the world. "A life of learned ease is unknown to the Indian student; his ambition waits upon his daily wants." Undoubtedly there is in this danger to the highest interest of education; danger that the ideal element of education should be submerged and blotted out by the utilitarian element. That would be disastrous to the best interests of education; and in these circumstances it is, in my opinion, now desirable to think of elaborating some scheme for encouraging original research in connection with the Muir College. I would urge on the wealthy classes in these Provinces that in the endowment of research under the auspices of the College there is an excellent field for their philanthropic liberality. I had the advantage a few days ago of having explained to me a scheme which a public-spirited and munificent Bombay gentleman, Mr. Tata, had conceived and was ready to endow for the prosecution of research with a view to advance science and promote the industrial development of the country. The proposals appeared to me to be attractive; for whatever views we may entertain regarding the effectiveness of the downward filtration theory of literary education, it is clear that scientific knowledge can only come from above.

I may add that an enterprising newspaper correspondent has stated that I have offered to Mr. Tata a local habitation for his great scheme at Roorkee. It has not gone so far as that; but if provincial patriotism is not too much for him, I do think that Mr. Tata might, for the site of his Institute, go further than Roorkee and fare worse.

Gentlemen, the University is only concerned with higher education, and hitherto I have spoken only on education in its higher walks. But although not directly concerned with primary education among the masses, the Senate is alive to the great and far-reaching importance of the subject. I agree with Sir John Strachey, "that among all the dangers to which our dominion in India is exposed, the ignorance of the people is the greatest. So long as it continues no one can say what unreasoning panic may not spread like wildfire throughout the country, or what may be its consequences. No one now doubts that the mutinies, whatever they may have subsequently become, and whatever may have been the contributory causes, had their proximate origin in the general and honest belief of the soldiers that our Government intended to destroy their caste, which was of all things the dearest to them in this world and the next." I do not indeed think that we are so exposed to that danger now as we were 40 years ago; we know more about the people now and they know more about us than was then the case, and I am convinced that the standard of justice and fair play which we uphold in all our dealings with them, and the humanity we practise towards them in their times of trial, have made a deep impression on their minds. The natural ability of the people is remarkably good; but they are intensely suspicious, while custom and superstition rule their conduct. Hence there is always danger. Ignorance is its foundation, and there is no safeguard against it except the increased knowledge of the people. I do not mean knowledge of a high kind or knowledge that will turn the people from their ancestral occupations. I mean such knowledge as will open their minds to the simple truths of nature, free them from dependence on others than their natural guides in the little affairs of their lives, and enable them to realize that there is a greater world beyond the narrow limits of their own horizon. It has, therefore, been a consistent object of our policy in these

Provinces to extend primary education amongst the people; and in the coming year a large addition will be made to the expenditure on primary education, including the provision of Normal Schools for the Teachers.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I have now come to the end of the observations I wished to address to you; but before I conclude, I desire to say one word to the graduates upon whose collegiate career we have to-day set our seal. I will not indulge, young Gentlemen, in any homily as to the duties and responsibilities which education imposes on you. The true perception of these duties and responsibilities will come later in your lives, and in proportion as you continue outside these walls the education you have begun within them. What I wish to impress upon you is, that your education is as yet incomplete, and that the instruction you have received will miss its end if you abandon study on entering active life. It is doubtless true that

Knowledge to your eyes, her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time

has now enrolled; but it is no less true that you have only grasped a few of the spoils, and that you have assimilated fewer still. The object of education is to enable the mind to form correct judgments in the affairs of life; and civilized life has now become such a complex business that no degree of natural ability will supply the want of information. Your minds are now trained to the acquisition of knowledge; but if you, with your college life, abandon the practice of learning and study, you will not become educated men in the full sense of the word. It has been often said that the practice of desultory reading is hurtful to the mind; and that for mental culture one should take up a particular subject of study. I do not altogether agree that desultory reading is injurious. I have myself been a desultory reader all my life—to my great amusement, and I believe to my profit.

But still I do agree that one should take up a particular subject of study. It does not matter much what the subject is: it may be literary, scientific, or practical; let your taste or preference decide. But continue it in your odd moments of leisure. The mental discipline thus induced will stand you in good stead in unexpected situations. Write about what you read: the practice ceases to be laborious after a while. Remember, with Bacon, that if reading maketh a full man, writing maketh an exact man.

The last word I will say is about your possible participation in public affairs. It is not right that students should meddle with politics; but it is reasonable and natural that grown-up, educated men should wish to participate in them. It is a necessary and expected result of your education and of the administrative system under which you live that you should exercise your judgment in public affairs. My hope is that you will always do so with a sense of the responsibility which attaches to men trained as you have been. Verify your facts; be not hasty in your judgments; do not take assertions for proof; do not measure the strength of an argument by the violence of the language used. Do your best, each of you in his own sphere, to explain away misconceptions on public questions, and to remove misunderstandings and groundless suspicions, remembering always that it is not knowledge which your Government fears, but ignorance. Above all things and in all circumstances—

“To thine own self be true ;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.” *

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 8.

(Adjourned Annual Meeting.)

THE 7TH MARCH, 1899.

Members Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE MR. T. CONLAN.

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE PRINCIPAL, MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

MR. J. MURRAY.

MR. JENNINGS.

MR. COX.

THE PRINCIPAL, M.A.-O. COLLEGE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. ADITYA
RAM BHATTACHARYA.

THE PRINCIPAL, CHRIST-CHURCH
COLLEGE.

PT. SUNDAR LAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, CANNING COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, AGRA COLLEGE.

109. The Meeting proceeded to appoint, under Bye-law No. 18 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, a Committee to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations commencing on the 21st December, 1899.

The following Members associated with the Director of Public Instruction, were elected, *viz.*—Dr. Thibaut and Messrs. Thomson, White and Venis.

110. The Meeting proceeded to appoint an Examination Committee under Bye-law No. 34 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, for bringing out and publishing the Results of the Examinations of December, 1899.

It was *resolved* that the Committee be composed of the following Members, *viz* :—The Director of Public Instruction, Pandit Sundar Lal, Dr. Thibaut, the Rev. Mr. Westcott, and Mr. Murray.

111. The Meeting considered letter of proposals, dated 9th of February, 1899, by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (*vide* Appendix B).

After a long discussion, in which Pandits Sundar Lal and Aditya Ram, the Rev. Mr. Westcott, Dr. Thibaut, Mr. Beck, the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan, and the Vice-Chancellor took part, proposal No. (2) of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, was *seconded* by Mr. Venis, and *carried*. Proposals Nos. (1) and (3) were withdrawn.

In this connexion, the Registrar laid before the Meeting a letter, dated 27th February, 1899, from the Honorary Secretary to the Managing Committee of the Central Hindu Collège, Benares, informing the University that the Committee undertakes to observe not only the Inter-College, but also the Inter-School, Rules : and requesting that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be informed that the University has received intimation to this effect.

It was *resolved* that a copy of the letter by the Honorary Secretary to the Managing Committee, dated 27th February, 1899, be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for information.

112. With reference to Resolution No. 87 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 8th March, 1898, the Meeting considered—

- (i) Budget Estimate for 1899 (Appendix C).
- (ii) Balance Sheet (Actuals) for 1898 (Appendix D).
- (iii) Balance Sheet (Estimates) for 1899 (Appendix E).

It was *resolved* that, after the current year, the *item* "Rs.1,000, University Sports' Tournament," be disallowed : and that, with this amendment, the Budget be passed.

It was further resolved that the Tabulator's fee, and the grant of bonuses to the Head Clerk and other clerks and servants of the Registrar's Office for services in connection with the Arts and Science Annual Examinations (including the Entrance, &c.); as provided for in the Budget, are *sanctioned*, as for previous years.

113. With reference to Resolution No. 97 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 4th February, 1899, the Meeting received the Report of the Special Committee appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Annual Examinations held in January, 1899. (Appendix F.)

It was *resolved* that the Report by the Special Committee be recorded.

114. With reference to Resolution No. 73 (iii) of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate, dated 14th January, 1899, the Meeting considered the question of the selection of a candidate for the State Scholarship allotted to this University for 1899.

It was *resolved* that a Sub-Committee—consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan—be appointed to consider the several applications and to make recommendations to the Syndicate at its Meeting on the 1st April, 1899.

115. With reference to Bye-law No. 16 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, the Meeting received for confirmation the names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners for the Degrees' Examinations of December, 1899.

It was *resolved* that the recommendations by the Boards of Examiners, as now amended, be approved.

116. With reference to Bye-law No. 17 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate, the Registrar asked that, for the year 1899, the date *November 1st* be changed to *15th October*, as the Examinations will commence on the 21st December.

It was *resolved* that the change of date to the *15th October*, be sanctioned.

117. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 68, dated 14th January, 1899, the Registrar reported that the Faculty of Law, at its Annual Meeting, 1st March, 1899, *resolved* that the *date* for the Honours-in-Law Examination, 1899, be fixed for the 10th April and following days. The Registrar read the list of Examiners nominated for the said Examination, for sanction by the Syndicate.

It was *resolved* that the Registrar be instructed to communicate with the President of the Faculty of Law, to the effect that, in its present financial condition, the University could ill-afford to incur so large an item of expenditure, and on account of *one* candidate only, as would be required for the payment of Examiners' fees for the seven papers prescribed for the Honours-in-Law Examination: and that the President be asked whether he could not arrange with the Examiners, to examine the *one* candidate without remuneration, as was done in 1890, when Messrs. Hill, Spankie, Strachey, Pandit Ajudhia Nath and Mr. Syiad Mahmud, asked for no fees as Examiners in the Honours-in-Law Examination.

118. The Meeting received for sanction the Reports of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science, appointing, under Bye laws Nos. 7 and 8 of the Bye-laws of the Syndicate,

Boards of Studies, for the two years ending March, 1901.—
(*Vide* Appendices **G. H.**)

It was *resolved* that the Reports of the Faculties appointing Boards of Studies for the two years ending March, 1901, be sanctioned.

119. The Meeting proceeded to appoint, under proviso to Bye-law No. 8, a Convener of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

It was *resolved* that Mr. Murray be re-elected Convener of the Board of Studies in Mathematics.

120. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 5, dated 4th March, 1899, the Meeting considered proposals by Mr. Jennings regarding the number of papers in the M.A. *English* and *History* Examinations; the fee for setting Papers in such Examinations; and consequent changes in the University Calendar.

It was *resolved*—

- (i) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be six papers set on the prescribed Course, a seventh on Unseen Passages, and, as an eighth, an Essay. (This will come into force at the next Examination, December, 1899.)
- (ii) That in the M.A. *History* Examination there be six papers set. (This will come into force at the next Examination but one.)
- (iii) The fee for setting papers in M.A. *English* and M.A. *History* to be Rs.75 each paper. (The reduction of fee will apply only when the extra papers are set.)

With reference to consequent changes in the University Calendar, it was further *resolved* —

(iv) That Bye-law of the Syndicate No. 46 (4) (a), p. 102 of the University Calendar, read—

‘ (a) That in the M.A. *English* Examination there be *six* Papers set on the prescribed Course, a seventh on Unseen Passages, and, as an eighth, an Essay.’

(v) That Bye-law No. 46 (4) (b) stand, with the omission of the Section letter “(b).”

(vi) That in the M.A. *History* Examination, there be *six* Papers set. (The letter “(b)” to mark this Section of the Bye-law.)

(vii) That Bye-law No. 46 (4) (c) stand, as applying to all M.A. Examinations.

R. S. AIKMAN,

Vice-Chancellor.

C. DODD,

Registrar.

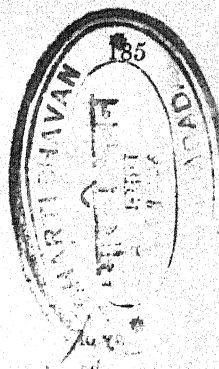
1899.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

APPENDIX B.

To

THE REGISTRAR,
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
ALLAHABAD.



Dated Allahabad, the 9th February 1899.

SIR,

IN order to give fuller effect to the wishes of the Government of India as announced in the extract from paragraph 10 of Resolution No. ⁶₃₇₁₋₃₈₃, dated 17th August, 1889, quoted at the foot of this letter, I have the honour to propose for the consideration of the Syndicate at the next annual Meeting in March :

- (1) That Bye-law 44 (g) be omitted.
- (2) That Bye-law 45 read as follows :—

‘No College, School or institution shall be affiliated or recognized in any of its Sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them ;’

- (3) That with regard to institutions in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, the Principals or Managers be informed that steps will be taken to withdraw the privilege of affiliation or recognition unless the above-mentioned rules are adopted throughout their institutions.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

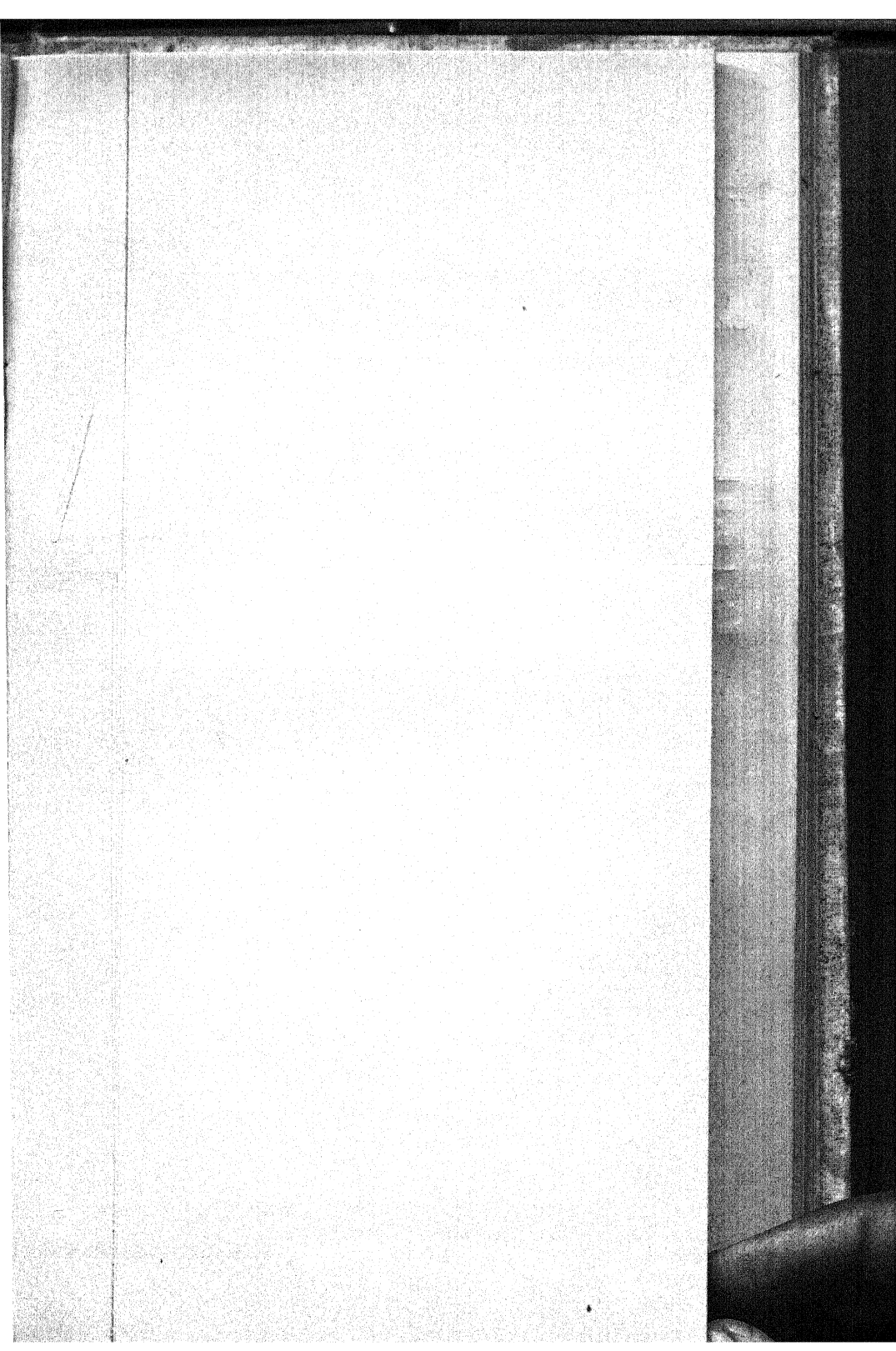
T. C. LEWIS, M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Extract from paragraph 10, Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{6}{371-383}$, dated 17th August, 1889, with reference to the adoption of Inter-School rules :—

The Education Department can enforce such rules in all Government Colleges and Schools, and their adoption can be made a condition of a grant-in-aid from Government ; but it is equally essential that they should be adopted in unaided institutions. The only effectual way of securing this is to invite the co-operation of the University, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces. When the Provincial Rules have been revised and determined, the Universities should be invited to assist towards securing their adoption in unaided institutions by denying affiliation to such as do not adopt them ; and the Governor-General in Council earnestly trusts that, when invited, the Universities will throw the weight of their great influence into the scale of order and discipline.



APPEN

Dr.

UNIVERSITY OF

BALANCE SHEET

Showing Assets and Liabilities from

Syndicate Resolution No.

Month and Date.	Liabilities.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
1898. December 31st.	To Balance ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 1,11,687 13 7	Rs. a. p. 55,816 15 4 Cash balances, 49,600 0 0 Debentures and G. P. Notes. 5,651 0 3 Gowns, Furniture, &c. 619 14 0 Books. <hr/> 1,11,687 13 7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,11,687 13 7	

1899.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

191

DIX D.

ALLAHABAD.

CR.

(ACTUALS).

1st January to 31st December, 1898.

87 of 8th March, 1898.

Month and Date.	Assets.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1898 December 31st.	By Invested Funds :—			
	„ Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship Fund.	6,000 0 0	...	N.-W. P. Club Debentures.
	„ Reserve Fund ...	34,000 0 0	...	G. P. Notes.
	„ Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Endowment Fund.	1,000 0 0	...	Do.
	„ Ikbal Ali Gold Medal Endowment Fund.	1,500 0 0	...	Do.
	„ Griffith Memorial Endowment Fund.	7,100 0 0	...	Do.
			49,600 0 0	G. P. Notes. Besides these
	„ Cash Balances in the Bank of Bengal :—			Investments a sum of
	„ Genl. Fund a/c. ...	53,867 12 10		Rs. 7,700 held in trust
	„ Reserve Fund a/c.	1,184 14 5		by the Treasurer, Charitable
			55,052 11 3	Endowments,
	„ Endowment Fund a/c.	...	734 4 1	N.-W. P. and Oudh, be-
	„ In hand	...	30 0 0	longing to the Lumsden
	„ Gowns and Caps ...	1,180 6 6		Memorial Fund, on
	„ Office Furniture ...	2,103 2 6		which annual interest
	„ Iron Safe ...	2,367 7 3		amounting to
			5,651 0 3	Rs. 268-13-2, is received
	„ Library Books ...	...	619 14 0	by the University from
				the Treasurer, Charitable
				Endowments, N.-W. P.
				and Oudh.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,11,687 13 7	

APPEN

Dr.

UNIVERSITY OF
BALANCE

*Showing Assets and Liabilities from
Syndicate Resolution*

Month and Date.	Liabilities.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1899. Jan. 1st	To Estimated payments from General Fund as per Budget Esti- mate for 1899 ...	57,500 0 0	...	
	Estimated Reserve Fund Bank charges as per Budget Esti- mate for 1899 ...	5 0 0	57,505 0 0	
"	Expected payments from the interest on Endowment or Trust Funds (Me- dals and Scholar- ships) during 1899	991 0 0	991 0 0	Under Syndicate Resolu- tion No. 8 of 14th Janu- ary, 1891, Trust Funds do not appear in the Budget Estimate.
"	Estimated Net Balance or Capital on 31st Decem- ber, 1899 ...	...	1,09,506 10 9	Rs. a. p. 49,600 0 0 G.P. Notes, i.e., as per last year's Balance Sheet. 5,651 0 3 Gowns, etc., as per last year's Balance Sheet. 619 14 0 Books as per last year's Ba- lance Sheet. 734 4 1 Cash balances in Endowments as per last year's Balance Sheet. 52,887 11 3 Estimated cash balance as per Budget Esti- mate for 1899. 33 13 2 Expected ba- lances on En- dowments of 1899.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,68,002 10 9	1,09,506 10 9

1899.]

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

193

DIX E.

ALLAHABAD.

CR.

SHEET (ESTIMATES).

1st January to 31st December, 1899.

No. 87 of 8th March, 1898.

Month and Date.	Assets.	Amount.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1899. Jan. 1st.	By Balance of last year ...	...	1,11,687 13 7	
	„ Estimated receipts of fees, &c., as per Budget Estimate for 1899 ...	54,100 0 0	...	
	„ Estimated receipt of interest on Reserve Fund as per Budget Estimate for 1899 ...	1,190 0 0	55,290 0 0	
	„ Expected receipts of interest on Endowment or Trust Funds during 1899.	1,024 13 2	1,024 13 2	Under Syndicate Resolution No. 8, dated 14th January, 1891, Trust Funds do not appear in the Budget Estimate.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,68,002 10 9	

APPENDIX F.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Arts and Science Examinations of 1898-99.

Names of Examinations.	1898.						1899.						REMARKS.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number taking honours.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	
M.A.	83	21	63.6	...	10	2	59	17	58.6	2	12	...	4
B.A. (A. Course)	247	123	49.7	...	121	3	325	173	53.8	...	148	...	...
Do. (B. Course)	64	18	28.1	...	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc.	4	3	75	1	1	...	1	1	33.3	...	1	...	...
1st D.Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd do.	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate (A. Course)	382	101	26.4	...	277	4	426	202	47.0	...	218	...	6
Do. (B. Course)	221	83	37.5	...	133	5	250	133	53.0	...	117	...	...

APPENDIX F.—(Contd.)

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates that went up for, and the number passed in, the Entrance and School Final-Examinations of 1898-99.

Names of Examinations.	1898.					1899.				
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number failed.	Number of absentees.
Entrance	1,863	530	28.8	1,308	24
School Final	208	137	51.3	13	1
Special Vernacular	123	104	89.6	12	7
For the Cawnpore Agricultural School	13	10	76.9	3	...

APPENDIX G.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, AS NOMINATED BY THE FACULTY OF
ARTS FOR SANCTION BY THE SYNDICATE*(For the two years ending March, 1901).*

I.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	THE PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
MR. J. G. JENNINGS.	THE PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
THE PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.
	MR. T. MORISON.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

II.—PHILOSOPHY.

PRINCIPAL CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL CANNING COLLEGE.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. HAYTHORNTHEWAITE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

III.—SANSKRIT.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COL- LEGE.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------

PT. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA.

PT. SUDHAKAR DWIVEDI, PT. MAHESA CHANDRA
NYAYARATNA.*Convener.*—PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

APPENDIX G.—(Concluded.)

IV.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

MAULAVI MD. SHIBLI NOMANI.	PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.
MAULAVI SYYAD ASHRAF ALI.	MR. SYYAD MAHMUD.

MAULAVI SYYAD AMJAD ALI.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

V.—GREEK, LATIN AND HEBREW.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.	PRINCIPAL QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
MR. MORISON.	PRINCIPAL CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

VI.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.	MR. JENNINGS.
PRINCIPAL AGRA COLLEGE.	MR. MORISON.

PRINCIPAL MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Convener.—PRINCIPAL M. A.-O. COLLEGE.

VII.—MATHEMATICS.

Chosen by the Fa- culty of Arts.	MR. BOUTFLOWER.	MR. G. N. CHAK-	Chosen by the Fa- culty of Science.
	MR. MURRAY.	RAVARTI.	
	THE DIRECTOR PUB-	PT. LAKSHMI	
	LIC INSTRUCTION.	SHANKAR MISRA.	
	PRINCIPAL M. A.-O.	MR. COX.	
	COLLEGE.		

Convener.—MR. J. MURRAY. (Appointed by the Syndicate.)

APPENDIX H.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, AS NOMINATED BY THE FACULTY OF
SCIENCE FOR SANCTION OF THE SYNDICATE*(For the two years ending March 1901).*

VIII.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BOUTFLOWER.

MR. MURRAY.

MR. HILL.

MR. COX.

MR. ABHAYA CHARAN SANYAL.

Convener.—MR. MURRAY.

IX.—DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

PRINCIPAL RURKI THOMASON
COLLEGE.

MR. BOUTFLOWER.

DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRU-
TION.PT. LAKSHMI SHANKAR
MISRA.

MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

Convener.—MR. GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

THE 10TH MARCH, 1899.

11 A.M.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Faculty of Engineering will be held on Friday, the 10th March, 1899, at 11 A.M., at the Muir Central College Library, Allahabad.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and the President,

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE :	}	C. DODD,
<i>The 25th February, 1899.</i>		<i>Registrar.</i>

A G E N D A .

I. To confirm the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 9th November, 1895. (Copy of which was sent to each Fellow on the 20th November, 1895.)

II. To elect a President, under Rule 33 of the Rules of the University.

III. With reference to Resolution No. 72 of the Minutes of the Syndicate Meeting held on 7th December, 1895, to consider further and amend the proposed Regulations in Engineering. (*Vide* Appendices A and B.)

The Registrar reports, with reference to the above Agenda Notice, that only *one* Member of the Faculty was present—*viz.*, Mr. Murray. No Meeting, therefore, was held.

C. DODD,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 9.

THE 1ST APRIL, 1899.

Members Present:

ERRATUM.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE.

NOS. 7 AND 8, DATED THE 4TH AND 7TH MARCH, 1899, RESPECTIVELY.

For paras. 9, 10, 11, &c., please read 98, 99, 100, &c.

It was resolved that the nominations by the Committee, as amended, be confirmed.

124. Remuneration bills for Examiners in Arts and Science, including the Entrance and School Final-Examinations, 1899, were *passed* (*vide* Appendix B).

125. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 93, dated 4th February, 1899, the Registrar laid before the

Meeting letter, dated 16th March, 1899, from the Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh (Education Department) (*vide* Appendix C).

It was resolved :—

(i) That attention be invited to subsequent letter by the Honorary Secretary to the Managing Committee, Central Hindu College, Benares, dated 27th February, 1899,—a copy of which, under Syndicate Resolution No. 111, dated 7th March, 1899, was sent to the Secretary to Government on 17th March, 1899, for His Honour's information : by which letter the Committee undertakes to observe not only the Inter-College, but also the Inter-School Rules :

(ii) That, with reference to para. No. 5 of the letter under reply, His Honour be informed—

(a) That by a Resolution of the Syndicate, dated 7th March, 1899,

'No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognized in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them ;'

(b) That by a Resolution of the Senate, dated 6th March, 1899, the fee for the Entrance Examination has been raised in the manner now suggested by His Honour : and

(iii) That the Syndicate is of opinion that the measures above referred to, meet the suggestions set forth in the letter under consideration.

126. The Meeting proceeded to award Medals and Scholarships, under Rules for Endowments, on Reports by the Registrar.

It was resolved :—

- (i) That the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee M.A. Medal be awarded to Mahammad Usman, M.A., of the Muir Central College,
- (ii) That the Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee B.A. (and B.Sc.) Medal be awarded to Abhay Charan Mukarji, B.A., of the Canning College of 1898.
- (iii) That the Iqbal Gold Medal be awarded to Maqsd Ali Khan, B.A., of the M. A.-O. College.
- (iv) That the Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship be awarded to Bhoola Lal Hiran, B.A., of the Muir Central College.
- (v) That the Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship be awarded to Jaganath Misra, of the Muir Central College.

127. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 21, dated 1st August, 1896, the Meeting considered further application by Nisar Ali, B.A., Allahabad (1892), for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination in English Literature, in 1901—under Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts.

It was resolved that permission be given.

128. The Meeting considered an application forwarded by the Principal of the Muir Central College, from Satyendra Nath Mukarji, B.A., for permission to appear at the next M.A. Examination, in Philosophy, without attending a Course of Lectures.

It was resolved that permission be given.

129. The Meeting considered an application forwarded by the Principal, Muir Central College, from Madhav Rao Kinayek Kibe, B.A., for permission to appear at the M.A. Examination in History, in 1901, without attending a Course of Lectures.

It was resolved that permission be given.

130. The Meeting considered an application forwarded by the Principal, Bareilly College, from Babu Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A. (Calcutta), Professor of Science, Bareilly College, for permission to appear at the D.Sc. Examination of this University, in 1900.

It was resolved that permission be refused.

131. The Meeting considered application forwarded by the Principal, Bareilly College, from Abdul Hamid, B.A., for permission to appear at the ensuing M.A. Examination in Persian.

It was resolved that permission be granted.

132. The Meeting considered an application by Syiad Fazl-ur Rahman, a teacher in the Christ-Church College, for permission to appear at the next M.A. Examination in Mathematics.

It was resolved that permission be given to appear at the First D.Sc. Examination in Mathematics.

133. The Meeting considered an application by Nil Kamal Bhattacharya, B.A., now a teacher in a school in Benares, for permission to appear, after two years from passing the B.A. Examination, at the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit.

It was resolved that permission be granted.

134. The Meeting considered application by Balam Chandra Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College, for permission to appear in 1901 as a *private* candidate, at the M.A. Examination in Philosophy, there being no lectures on that subject delivered in the Muir Central College.

It was resolved that permission be granted.

135. The Meeting considered application by Mahom-mad Nur-ul Aziz, B.A., (Allahabad, January, 1899,

Professor of Arabic and Persian, Anjuman Islamia, Jabalpur, for permission to appear either at the M.A. Examination of this University or at that of the Calcutta University.

It was resolved that permission be given to appear at the M.A. Examination of this University in Arabic or Persian.

136. The Meeting considered an application by the Manager, C. M. High School, Gorakhpur, for affiliation of that institution up to the standard of the Intermediate in Arts.

It was resolved that, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor, the affiliation sought be granted.

137. The Meeting considered an application by the Principal, St. Joseph's Seminary, Naini Tal, for the affiliation of that institution to the standard of the Intermediate in Arts.

It was resolved that, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor, the affiliation sought be granted.

138. It was resolved that consideration of the proposals by Mr. Jennings, for an annual award of Medals for proficiency in Urdu and Hindi composition, be postponed until the November Meeting.

139. The Registrar laid before the Meeting an application by the Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office, for grant of a bonus for extra work done in the preparation of Balance Sheets of the University Accounts for 1898 and 1899.

It was resolved that the bonus asked for be not granted.

140. The Registrar reported that the elections of Fellows, on the 6th March, 1899, were formally gazetted as *approved*, by G. O. No. $\frac{776}{11-913}$, dated 10th March, 1899, without any intimation or Report by the University, of such elections.

It was resolved that the Registrar's Report be noted.

141. The Registrar reported with reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 117, dated 7th March, 1899, that the candidate for the Honours-in-Law Examination is not prepared to appear on the date fixed for the Examination, 10th April and following days, but wishes to be allowed to appear in December, 1899 : and that the President of the Faculty of Law has been informed accordingly. The Registrar asked for instructions as to whether an Honours-in-Law Examination shall be held in December, 1899.

It was resolved that the question be referred to the Faculty of Law.

142. With reference to Syndicate Resolution No. 114, dated 7th March, 1899, the Meeting received the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to select a candidate for nomination to the State-Scholarship for 1899.

It was resolved :—

- (i) That Ganes Parshad, D.Sc., of the Muir Central College, be allowed time to the 1st June next, in which to decide whether he will accept the Scholarship, and if so, to submit the required Medical Certificate and Declaration of Consent by parent or guardian.
- (ii) That in the event of Ganes Parshad ultimately not accepting the State-Scholarship, it be next offered to Manak Chand Rai, B.A., of the Canning College.
- (iii) That if Manak Chand Rai do not take up the Scholarship, it be then offered to Jagdish Parshad, B.A., of the Muir Central College.

143. The Meeting considered a letter from the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, requesting the Syndicate to choose a more convenient time for the next Annual Examinations of the University.

APPENDIX A.

Contingent and other bills for the month of February, 1899.

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
1899.	CONTINGENT BILLS.	Rs. a. p.
Feb. 28th... By bill paid	Fee of an Entrance candidate re- funded	10 0 0
" ... " "	Conveyance and <i>Ekka</i> hire paid for urgent work ...	3 7 9
" ... " "	Cost of one <i>Chikk</i> for office ...	1 8 0
" ... " "	Clock-maker, for January, 1899 ...	1 0 0
" ... " "	Lamp-oil do. ...	0 8 0
" ... " "	Money order commission for money sent to Jabalpur, Ho- shangabad and Nowgong ...	1 4 0
" ... " "	Messrs. M. B. Nephew and Co., for re-covering office table ...	4 8 0
" ... " "	Messrs. Pooran Chand and Co., for uniform for three menial ser- vants	22 8 0
" ... " "	<i>Daftri</i> for file-books, paste, &c., &c. ...	5 15 6
" ... " "	Hony. Secretary, University Li- brary	12 9 0
" ... " "	Head Master, Government High School (Allahabad Centre con- tingencies)	6 4 0
" ... " "	Telegrams	13 14 0
" ... " "	Transit charges for Answer-books returned	35 9 3
" ... " "	Deputy Collector for Service Post- age Stamps	100 0 0
	Total	218 15 6

OTHER BILLS.

Feb. 28th ... By bill paid	Principal, Agra College, Centre Examination charges ...	51 14 0
" ... " "	Principal, Govt. College, Ajmere, Centre Examination charges ...	42 5 0
" ... " "	Principal, Ramsay College, Almora, Centre Examination charges ...	50 12 0

Contingent and other bills for the month of February, 1899
 —(concl'd.)

Month and date.	Details of Expenditure.	Amount.
OTHER BILLS—(concl'd.)		
1899		Rs. a. p.
Feb. 28th... By bill paid	Principal, M. C. College, Allahabad, Centre Examination charges ...	341 12 9
" ... " "	Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, Centre Examination charges ...	36 10 0
" ... " "	Principal, Govt. College, Fyzabad, Centre Examination charges ...	25 6 0
" ... " "	Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, Centre Examination charges ...	89 4 3
" ... " "	Principal, Meerut College, Meerut, Centre Examination charges ...	40 10 9
" ... " "	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, Centre Examination charges ...	12 3 0
" ... " "	Principal, Govt. College, Jabalpur, Centre Examination charges ...	37 2 9
" ... " "	Principal, F. M. High School, Hoshangabad, Centre Examination charges ...	40 15 6
" ... " "	Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore, Centre Examination charges ...	56 12 3
" ... " "	Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly, Centre Examination charges ...	67 3 0
" ... " "	Bank of Bengal for 25 Cheques ...	1 9 0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract Statement of Remuneration paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1899.

No.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.						Total.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter- mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Verna- cular.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Mr. M. J. White, M.A.	English	312 8	...	240 0	...	...	...	...	552 8
2	Mr. M. MacMillan, M.A.	Do.	230 0	...	531 8	...	...	...	...	821 8
3	D. G. Thibaut, Ph.D.	Do.	230 0	...	531 8	176 0	40 0	...	...	1,037 8
4	Mr. J. G. Jennings, M.A.	Do.	22 8	...	389 0	...	...	...	...	411 8
5	Mr. A. Thomson	Philosophy	200 0	...	362 8	...	...	358 0	...	900 8
6	Mr. P. K. Roy, M.A.	Do.	300 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0
7	Mr. M. Prothero, M.A.	History	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0
8	Mr. A. H. Pirie	Do., English, P. Economy & Oral.	200 0	...	631 8	...	...	118 0	...	949 8
9	Col. G. Ranking, M.D.	Arabic & Persian ...	410 0	...	258 0	...	...	...	...	668 0
10	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A.	Do. & Urdu...	415 0	...	404 0	100 0	70 0	131 0	36 0	1,156 0
11	Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Har Prasad Sastri, M.A.	Sanskrit	205 0	...	100 0	...	...	...	...	305 0
12	Mr. A. Venis, M.A.	English, Logic and Sanskrit.	207 8	...	...	1,383 0	...	...	...	1,590 8

13	Mr. J. Murray, M.A.	Physics	257 8	172 0	...	...	...	429 8
14	Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.	Do.	215 0	...	...	...	...	215 0
15	Mr. E. G. Hill, B.A.	Chemistry	262 8	400 0	...	...	...	662 8
16	Mr. P. Mukerjee, M.A.	Do.	225 0	...	...	...	...	225 0
17	Mr. T. Lewis, M.A.	Mathematics	...	207 8	...	...	...	207 8
18	Mr. H. Cox, M.A.	Do.	...	107 8	...	...	...	107 8
19	Mr. J. C. Bose, M.A.	Physics	...	100 0	...	...	...	100 0
20	Mr. J. C. Oman, M.A.	Chemistry	...	152 0	...	...	...	152 0
21	Mr. E. T. Tiplie, B.A.	Mathematics	...	180 8	...	...	...	180 8
22	Revd. A. Crosthwaite, M.A.	Do.	...	179 0	...	...	...	179 0
23	Mr. T. W. Arnold, M.A.	Philosophy	...	342 8	...	...	...	342 8
24	Mr. T. Beck, B.A.	Political Economy with P. Science.	...	150 8	...	...	55 0	205 8
25	Mr. W. K. Johnson, M.A.	History	...	100 0	...	...	...	100 0
26	Maulvi Mohd. Yusuf Jafri	Persian and Arabic	...	146 0	...	50 0	...	196 0
27	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Aditya	Sanskrit	...	100 0	50 0	40 0	...	190 0
28	Ram Bhattacharya, M.A.	Latin	...	100 0	75 0	492 0	...	750 8
29	Mr. W. Jesse, B.A.	Do.	...	...	696 0	...	...	100 0
30	Mr. J. Mulvan, M.A.	English	...	...	696 0	...	...	696 0
31	Mr. T. C. Jones, M.A.	Do.	...	...	694 0	...	...	772 0
32	Revd. G. H. Westcott, M.A.	Mathematics	...	...	351 0	...	...	694 0
33	Mr. M. D. Datt, M.A.	Do.	...	...	318 0	...	...	351 0
34	Mr. S. C. Mukerji, M.A.	Persian	...	...	441 0	50 0	...	318 0
35	Mrs. Jennings	History and French	...	...	274 0	...	...	491 0
36	Mr. M. B. Cameron, B.Sc.	Physics & Chemistry.	...	...	...	...	...	274 0
37	Mr. A. Meff, M.A.	English	...	...	...	310 0	...	363 8
38	Mr. J. C. Kempster	Do.	...	...	...	276 0	...	332 0
39	Miss Bailey	Do.	...	...	...	280 0	...	332 0
40	Mr. F. W. Sudmerson	Do.	...	...	...	329 0	...	388 0
Carried over			4,012 8	315 0	5,650 8	1,937 0	36 0	18,247 0

57	Babu Hari Keshav Sastry, M.A.	Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	...	...	50	0
58	P. Madho Prasad Pathak	Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	68	0	16	0	134	0
59	M. M. Croese, M.A.	Geography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	0	84	0	...	...	527	0
60	Mr. G. R. Kaye, M.A.	History & English.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	4	120	12	...	...	747	0
61	Mr. G. F. Moss, M.A.	Geography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	75	0	...	...	444	0
62	Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, M.A.	Physics & Chemis- try.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	0	169	0	...	...	169	0
63	Mr. G. T. Sparke	Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	...	...	108	0
64	Babu Ram Kumar Sircar	Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0
65	Mantri Sayyad Mohd. Hadi	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0
66	Mr. E. Harris	Oral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0
67	Mr. G. S. Carey	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	0	...	...	68	0
68	Mr. W. K. Bonnard ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	50	0
69	Revd. J. D. Maynard	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0	...	...	54	0
70	Mr. Colin H. Browning	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	0	...	...	63	0
71	Mr. C. A. Andrews	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	0	...	...	74	0
TOTAL		4,012	8	315	0	5,650	8	5,254	0	8,502	82,918	0	52	0	26,704	8

Abstract Statement of Remuneration paid to Arts and Science Examiners of 1899—(concd.)

No.	Names of Examiners.	Subject.	EXAMINATIONS.							Total.
			M.A.	D.Sc.	B.A. & B.Sc.	Inter-mediate.	Entrance.	School Final.	Special Vernacular.	
	Brought forward		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
41	Mr. W. A. Hirst, B.A.	English	4,012 8	315 0	5,650 8	5,254 0	1,937 0	1,042 0	36 0	18,247 0
42	Mr. C. H. Linton, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	266 0	50 0	...	316 0
43	Mr. C. Dodd	Do.	...	...	...	...	274 8	50 0	...	324 8
44	Revd. E. S. Oakley	Do.	...	...	...	...	488 12	171 12	...	660 8
45	Mr. Beni Madhav Sircar, M.A.	Mathematics	...	...	...	...	422 0	127 8	...	549 8
46	Mr. J. W. Bacon, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	443 8	84 0	...	527 8
47	Mr. Umesh Chandra Ghosh, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	422 0	148 0	...	570 0
48	Mahamatopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dube	Do.	...	...	...	...	444 0	78 8	...	522 8
49	Maulvi Sayyad Abdullah	Do.	...	...	...	...	421 8	82 8	...	504 0
50	Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Abdul Jalil	Persian	...	...	...	...	326 8	...	...	326 8
51	Maulvi Sayyad Kallan, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	308 8	...	...	308 8
52	Mr. M. Ahmed	Do.	...	...	...	...	329 0	...	...	329 0
53	Pt. Ram Shastri Talong	Do.	...	...	...	...	306 0	...	...	306 0
54	Pt. Debendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A.	Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	237 8	...	...	237 8
55	Mr. W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.	Do.	...	...	...	...	237 8	...	...	237 8
56	Mausni Avadh Behari Lal, M.A.	Latin Urdu	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0
			...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	50 0

APPENDIX C.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Dated Allahabad, 16th March, 1899.

SIR,

Education
Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 178, dated 11th February, 1899, on the subject of the affiliation of the Central Hindu College at Benares to the Allahabad University, and in reply to make the following remarks.

2. In paragraph 351 and following paragraphs of their report, the Indian Education Commission drew attention to the possible evils that might arise unless the mutual relations of schools and specially of schools in towns where there are several schools, were regulated with care. They pointed to the danger of discipline being injured and the tone of education being lowered by too keen a competition for pupils, and apprehended that the desire pupils commonly feel to be placed in the highest class they can get admitted to would lead them to change their schools so often that steady progress would be greatly interfered with. For these and other reasons they recommended that Managers of Schools in competition be invited by the Department to agree to rules providing, as far as the circumstances of the locality allow, (1) that except at specified times a pupil of one school be not admitted to another without a certificate from his previous school; (2) that any fees due that school have been paid; and (3) that he do not obtain promotion to a higher class by changing his school.

3. To give effect to the views of the Commission, Inter-School rules defining the conditions under which pupils can pass from one school to another were sanctioned for these Provinces in 1885, and have been extended to all schools aided or supported by public funds with beneficial results. The adoption of the rules is one of the conditions of the continuance of a grant-in-aid. The rules are not, however, binding on private schools receiving no pecuniary assistance from Government.

4. The subject was again dealt with by the Government of India in an important Resolution, dated the 31st December, 1887, issued with the professed object of improving the discipline and moral training in Schools and Colleges, and they urged that "the Senates of the Universities be moved to use the influence at their command to procure the adoption of the rules in Schools and Colleges which do not receive aid from Government." Subsequently, the Director of Public Instruction after consultation with the Principals of the Government and Aided Colleges drafted a set of Inter-Collegiate rules regulating the admission of students to College classes. These rules were applicable in the first instance only to Government and Aided Colleges, but in November, 1889, it was resolved by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University "that no College in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be affiliated unless on condition that it adopts and enforces the said Inter-College rules, and that with regard to Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh already affiliated, the Principals be informed that steps will be taken to withdraw the privilege of affiliation unless these rules be adopted." So far then as Colleges are concerned full effect has been given to the recommendations made by the Indian Education Commission in this connection, and to the wishes expressed by the Government of India. But private or unaided Schools are not at present bound by the Inter-School rules, and there is reason to fear that in some institutions the principles of the rules are systematically disregarded, and it appears necessary to adopt further measures to put a stop to practices that are subversive of discipline and act with detrimental effect on the system of education adopted in this country. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Syndicate will lend its powerful aid in the cause in question. He is aware that the importance of the question has not been overlooked by the University, and that in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate it is specially provided that a school will not be "recognised" under Bye-law 44 for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Entrance Examination, when it appears that such school exercises an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School rules or from any cause. The penalties implied in non-recognition are however not very serious, the pupils of non-recognised schools may still appear at the Entrance Examination as private students, and, indeed, in doing so they have this advantage that they are not bound by the rule applying to students from recognised schools requiring as a condition to admission to the examination an attendance of 75 *per cent.* during the preceding year.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask the Syndicate to consider whether no further steps can be taken to extend the principle of the

Inter-School rules, and I am to suggest, as a possible way of doing so, that affiliation should be refused to any institution combining both College and School classes, or to any College managed by an authority which also has a school under its management unless such institution agree to adhere and do adhere to the Inter-School rules in the management of the School classes. This proposal, even if adopted, would, however, affect only a proportion of the unaided institutions. As for the remainder it might be possible, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, to raise the fee for the Entrance Examination payable by pupils from other than recognised schools or to exclude from the examination students of schools that are well known to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School rules.

6. As regards the affiliation of the Hindu Central College, Benares, which the Chancellor is asked to sanction, I am directed to say for the information of the Syndicate that the Chancellor has been informed that in the management of the School classes attached to this College the Committee have openly acted in opposition to the principles of the Inter-School rules; that students have been admitted without certificates and without having paid up the arrears of fees due to other schools; that students who have failed to pass the Middle Examination from the neighbouring schools have been admitted with promotion to the IX class and that boys are similarly irregularly admitted to the Entrance class, and that the Principal has stated that it is not the intention of the Committee to send up boys for the Departmental Examination. The Syndicate will easily see how serious will be the effect of such an institution on the system of Anglo-Vernacular education. In the line they have adopted the Committee of the College have shown a complete disregard for the policy of the Government of India. Founded ostensibly with the object of inculcating religious sentiment, obedience and reverence for authority, as well as of imparting secular learning, this institution begins its career by undermining authority and discipline in the Government schools in its vicinity; and when called to account makes insufficient atonement. The Chancellor cannot consent to affiliation unless the institution in the fullest way undertakes to observe both in its School and College Departments, the Inter-School and Inter-College rules; and so far gives practical assurance that it will not injure the cause of discipline and respect for authority so essential for success in all educational effort.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. W. WINTER,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX D.

To

PRINCIPALS OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES,

AND

HEAD MASTERS OF RECOGNISED HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIRS,

As the Fast of Ramzan commences on the 4th January, 1900, the Syndicate, to meet the convenience of Mahomedans, resolved that the next Annual Examinations would be held during Christmas week. To this, objection has been raised; and I am therefore to request that, after due consultation with leading Mahomedans whose opinion you value you will be good enough to inform the Syndicate whether in your judgment it would be preferable to keep to the arrangement above mentioned, or to commence the Examinations on the 2nd January, giving only *one* question-paper a day during the Ramzan.

In order to enable the Syndicate to arrive at a final decision on this question, I am to request you will communicate your views to me *before* the 15th June, and

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. DODD,

Registrar.

APPENDIX E.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Dated Allahabad, 21st March, 1899.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will invite the attention of the Syndicate of the University to the remarks made by the Chancellor in his address on the occasion of the Convocation on the subject—

(a) of the complaint regarding what is viewed a disparity of treatment between the Science Course and the Language, History and Philosophy Courses ; and

(b) of the disadvantage at which Science graduates are placed who choose the Law as their profession and of the necessity that appears to exist for demanding of Science graduates a wider and more accurate knowledge of English.

2. In this connection I am to forward, for the information of the Syndicate, a copy of a memorial addressed to the Chancellor by Mr. A. Ward, one of the Fellows of the University.

3. The Chancellor would be glad to be advised by the Syndicate on the points specially referred to above, and he would ask them to consider whether there are any other matters in the memorial which, in their opinion, deserve further consideration or are likely to lead to any practical conclusions.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. R. C. HAILEY,

*Under Secretary,**For Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

APPENDIX E—(contd.)

To His Honour the Chancellor of the University of Allahabad.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :—

There is a strong feeling among some, who are well qualified to speak with authority, that the educational policy of the Allahabad University is not conducive to the best interests of education, and that this failure on the part of the University is largely due to the form of its internal government. It is accordingly the object of this memorial to point out these alleged causes of failure, and to suggest reforms which, if carried out, might secure better results in the future.

The Syndicate of the Allahabad University consists at present of a heterogeneous collection of Principals, Professors, Judges, Barristers, Engineers and non-descript. This motly body is the executive head of the University, and besides settling questions of discipline and procedure, discharges the duty of electing examiners, and prescribing courses of studies ; the former of these without even consulting the Boards, and the latter occasionally in opposition to their deliberately expressed opinion. The President of the Syndicate, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, has always been chosen from the non-educational members of the University who can only spare time to attend the meetings of the Syndicate, when not otherwise engaged in their official duties. One disastrous consequence of such a state of things is that the time during which the Syndicate can sit is limited, and many important questions are hurriedly disposed of, or procrastinated to bring the meeting to an end. Although some of the members of the Syndicate have travelled hundreds of miles to attend, the time fixed for the meeting to begin is generally 5 p.m. on a Saturday, thus admirably suiting the convenience of a Judge or Barrister, though compelling a Principal of a College to waste his whole day in Laurie's Hotel.

Another great objection to the post of Vice-Chancellor being held by a non-educational officer, is the extra weight given to the opinion of one who is not an expert in the science of education. If we turn to the University of Cambridge, we find that the Vice-Chancellor is always the head of a college, and that the tenure of office is only for a year. A similar system might well be adopted in India.

A more serious matter than the above is the supreme power that the Syndicate claims of finally adjudicating on questions of pure educational policy, such as the courses of study for the various degrees. It is true that the Boards of Studies and Faculties may bring any matters concerning their work to the notice of the Syndicate or Faculties, and that frequently the Syndicate has actually followed the advice so given. Unfortunately however the Syndicate has not always done so, and on several occasions has legislated directly without consulting the Boards, in a manner detrimental to the interests of education. Members of the Syndicate with whom I have expostulated on their action have almost invariably made the same reply, that they did not understand the matter, but A. or B. said so or so and they acted on his opinion. The conclusion to be drawn, is either that the Syndicate is composed of members who are not competent to discharge their duties, or that it deals with questions that lie outside the scope of its legitimate action. A case in illustration of the above charge is afforded by the action of the Syndicate with regard to the Mathematical Examinations of the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. To enable the points at issue to be clearly grasped, I will give a history of the Science degrees from their inception.

On the 28th October, 1892, I addressed a letter to the Registrar of the University, which was laid before the Syndicate on December 12th, 1892. The letter was referred to the Faculty of Arts, and was duly laid before them on January 10th, 1893. The letter is printed in the minutes of this meeting. Its last paragraph was as follows:—

"In conclusion I beg to hope that the Syndicate will see fit to revise the whole of the regulations for the B.A. and M.A. Science course, and above all things will put the practical side of the examination on a much more thorough basis."

At the suggestion of Mr. Bontflower, it was unanimously decided to invite the Members of the Board of Studies in Physical Science, and the Professor of Physical Science in Muir Central College, Queen's College and Agra College to form a committee to report to the Faculty of Arts on the regulations for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations, so far as these relate to Physical Science including Chemistry.

This committee duly met on March 31st, 1893, and their report was laid before the Syndicate on August 12th, 1893, and by them referred to the Faculty of Arts. It was laid before this Faculty on October 31st, 1893, when it was decided, that, in future, text-books be not prescribed for the Physical Science course, and that candidates taking up Physical Science in the B. course be allowed to take up the further course of Mathematics instead of English Literature. These

recommendations of the Faculty of Arts were dealt with by the Syndicate on March 3rd. At this meeting it was suggested that a Faculty of Science should be established, and it was decided that the matter should be brought up at the next Senate meeting. This was duly done and it was decided to make application to the Governor-General in Council for the requisite power.

The Government of India, before granting the power to establish a Faculty of Science, asked to be furnished with the arguments advanced in the Senate for and against the proposal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.P. and Oudh also particularly asked to be informed to what extent the proposed Science Examinations would differ from the B. Course. The correspondence is printed on page 13 *et seq.* of the University Minutes for the year 1894-5.

A memorandum which I wrote on this question I append below, and from the views thus expressed four years ago I have not one word to withdraw:

"I am strongly of opinion that in the examinations for the Arts degree, a too extensive knowledge of the English Literature is required. A colloquial knowledge of the English Language is undoubtedly quite necessary, but all time spent on obtaining much more than this, is very largely taken from time and studies that should be devoted to developing the intellectual powers. The common complaint against the native servants of Government, is not want of power to read and write English correctly, but a want of self-reliance and judgment. A course of experimental Science where these qualities are required at every step, is much more calculated to rouse the dormant intellectual faculties of the natives of this country, than a study of Pope's Essay of Man, &c.; but with the limited time at their disposal it is impossible to do both.

"At the present time the training in our Colleges proceeds on two lines—the Literary and Philosophical, and the Scientific. In these provinces the large majority adopt the former course, and the result is eminently unsatisfactory. If two different degrees are given for the two courses, the effect of the two trainings can be watched with ease, and future action can then be based upon just experience. But in order for the experiment to be a fair one, the course of training should be wholly determined by those who have benefited by a similar training, and it is to secure this end that a Faculty of Science is urgently needed.

"This is not the place to discourse at length upon the relative merits of a Philosophical and Scientific training, but it is worthy of note that the custom so largely prevailing in India, of at once putting the unsatisfactory and intensely ignorant product of the F.A. Examinations

on to a course of Philosophy, is a procedure unknown in any other part of the Educational World, and is, I believe, mainly responsible for the disastrous failure of our educational system. Education is very much more advanced in Madras, where the Scientific element is very much stronger; and in Japan, where it is pre-eminent and Philosophy nowhere, we have a country that has made more strides in twenty years than India will in two hundred, at its present rate of progress.

"I am of opinion that the present B. course should be absorbed in the new Science courses."

When eventually the Faculty of Science was established, the B. course was allowed to remain, and has ever since proved a stumbling-block in the way of progress.

The requisite authority to grant degrees in Science was given to the University in December, 1894, and the Syndicate asked the Boards of Studies in Mathematics and Physical Science to draw up a scheme of subjects of examination.

This Conjoint Board met on December 15th and drafted a scheme which was not materially different from the scheme for the B.Sc. Examinations, now in force. It provided that candidates for the B.Sc. degree should be examined in :

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

The course prescribed in Physics was an advanced course, while the Chemistry course was much more elementary, containing no organic Chemistry.

At this time there was no Professor who devoted his time to teaching Chemistry alone, and before putting forward a scheme of Advanced Chemistry and Elementary Physics, it was thought advisable to wait until Muir College at least possessed a Professor of Chemistry of the same standing as any other Professor. The time has now clearly come when such an alternative scheme might be put forward.

The point however of importance at present is, that it was not considered that the Chemistry course was as difficult as the Physics course, but that the two were to be taken together as *in the past*.

The question of the B. course for the B.A. degree was referred to the Conjoint Board of Studies of the Syndicate. Owing to importunity on the part of the Registrar, Mr. Cox and Mr. Murray drafted a joint

note before I could consult with them, and suggested that B. course students should be compelled to take up Mathematics, with either Physics or Chemistry. On my meeting Messrs. Cox and Murray we considered the question of retaining the B. course, and eventually drew up the sub-joined note, which was forwarded to the Syndicate.

"The Boards of Studies in Mathematics and Physical Science at their meeting on December 15th did not consider the B.A. degree. The undersigned members think that it is not advisable to retain the B. course. Both the Mathematics and Physics as proposed for the B.Sc. are harder than in the present course for the B.A., and if they were taken in conjunction with English Literature, would be more than ought to be included in a two-years course. It will be altogether impracticable to have two different courses of study, and different examinations in the same subjects, and as the standard required for the B.Sc. degree is no higher than is necessary for an adequate training in these subjects, we therefore recommend the omission of the B. course.

(Sd.) A. W. WARD.

HOMERSHAM COX.

JOHN MURRAY."

This note was considered by the Syndicate on February 2nd, 1895, and the question of the abolition of the B. course was passed over. At the annual meeting of the Senate on March 6th, 1895, the regulations for the B.Sc. degree were passed, and the B. course was retained, Chemistry and Physics being made alternative subjects.

The B.Sc. course of study thus laid down was, in my opinion, a highly satisfactory one. The standard was high, though, as experience has shown us, not too high, and the large amount of practical work required made the work interesting. It repelled idlers, but attracted students who preferred knowledge to cram. A more useful knowledge of English was obtained by daily contact with English-speaking demonstrators in the laboratory, than by the interchange of a few words with a Professor dealing with classes of 70 or 80 at a time. Moreover it seems not unlikely it is more profitable to study the English of Clark Maxwell or any modern science writer than to worry out the meaning of ribald passages from Sheridan's *Rivals* or any of Shakespeare's plays; while it is seriously open to question whether it is worth anybody's while to study the nautical terms and slang phrases of Captain Marryat's *Peter Simple*. It is worthy of note here that one of the first B.Sc. graduates has recently passed into Rurki, being placed 3rd on the list, although competing with Europeans. The popularity of

the B.Sc. Examination, however, received a severe blow from Sir John Edge. At the Senate Meeting of March 2nd, 1896, Sir John Edge moved a resolution to the effect that, candidates for the LL.B. Examination must have passed the B.A. Examination.

I moved an amendment to the effect that, after the words Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science should be added. This amendment was hotly opposed by Sir John Edge, on the ground that there was no examination in English for the B.Sc. degree, while admitting the superiority of a Science training. It was pointed out to the meeting that the Science course involved a large amount of reading, and that our best students favoured the Science course, and my amendment was carried. But as Sir John Edge is in no sense an educational expert, and can have had no detailed knowledge of the methods of teaching in our Colleges, it is not to be wondered at that he failed to understand the question at issue. Important questions of Sanitary or Medical Science are frequently treated in a similar way by the ignorant public. These remarks would however have been unnecessary but for the sequel. The High Court, presided over by Sir John Edge, framed and promulgated a rule that every student, before joining a Law class, must take his degree in English Literature up to the B.A. standard. This act of the High Court rendered the decision of the Senate of no avail, and in my opinion Sir John Edge abused his powers to attain that end. If Sir John Edge thought it advisable that B.Sc. students should pass an examination in English before proceeding to the LL.B. Examination, it would have been quite easy to secure that end, by holding a preliminary LL.B. Examination, which both B.A. and B.Sc. would have to pass, and such an examination could have been adopted to secure the object that Sir John Edge had in view more adequately than the B.A. Examination in English does. Such a motion would not, I think, have been opposed at all, and as far as I am concerned would have received my warm support.

The present state of things has struck a great blow at B.Sc. students. B.A. graduates can at once proceed to their legal studies, while B.Sc. graduates have all the trouble, annoyance and expense of further obtaining the B.A. degree. The evil is greater than appears, for the action of the High Court has cast a slur on the Science Course, has snubbed the University, and has taken a position of dictator of educational policy which it is utterly unfit to fill.

I now turn to the action of the Syndicate, with regard to the course of Mathematical studies.

A Board of Studies consisting of Messrs. Boutflower, Cox, Murray and Ward recommended the Syndicate to amalgamate the two courses of Mathematics for the B.A. degree into one, defined as follows :—

MATHEMATICS.

The subjects of Examination are—

- Algebra,
- Trigonometry,
- Analytical Geometry,
- Differential Calculus,
- Integral Calculus,

as in any of the usual text-books.

Dynamics (Statics, Kinematics, Kinetics) including motion in curves, simple harmonic motion in central orbits under the law of inverse square, moments of inertia, and simple cases of motion of a rigid body as in Hicks's Dynamics.

The following books are suggested :—

Maxwell, Matter and Motion; Boutflower, Dynamics; Hicks's Dynamics or Loney's Treatise on Dynamics.

Hydrostatics,

as in Sanderson, Greaves or Besant.

The Examination will consist of four papers as follows :—

1. Dynamics.
2. Hydrostatics, Algebra, Trigonometry.
3. Analytical Geometry.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus.

This scheme was laid before the Syndicate on February 2nd, 1895, and was adopted. Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction, occupied the chair, and has signed the minutes.

At the Syndicate Meeting held on August 3rd, 1895, a letter was read from the Principal of Queen's College, with a memo. on the same subject by the Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College (Babu Mahendra Nath Dutt), asking for a further defining of the Mathematics for the B.Sc. and pointing out that the course for the B.A. as now expressed goes, in certain respects, beyond the Mathematics course for the M.A.

It was resolved that the Registrar refer the correspondence to the Board of Mathematics with the request that it may receive the Board's early attention.

The question was eventually brought up at a meeting of the Faculty of Science held on November 6th, 1895, and was thoroughly discussed.

The views of the Board who drew up the scheme were laid before the meeting by myself. I explained that it was desired to throw the responsibility of teaching entirely on the lecturer in charge of his class, and that it was the experience of independent teachers, that a too definite prescription of studies by the University handicapped their work, especially in India. Indian students are very quick in informing their lecturer that he is going beyond the course. So long as a lecturer can follow his own method he can teach, but if he is to follow the dictation of the Syndicate, he will degenerate into a crammer and his work into cramming. Students should be led to concentrate their attention entirely on their lectures and reading prescribed by their lecturer, and not encouraged to constantly think about their final examinations. This object it was deemed could be best secured by the programme the Board had drawn up.

The doctrine thus laid down was strongly supported by the two Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department and in fact has been adopted by them in the Faculty of Engineering. The position of the crammers was maintained by Mr. A. Thompson, Principal of Agra College, who, after maintaining that candidates must know on what they were going to be examined, essentially said that if the Board would not alter their scheme, the Syndicate would do it. No formal resolution was passed, but the attitude of the Faculty was undoubtedly one of support to the Board. Mr. Cox said that he would be glad to give his opinion on any point of teaching referred to him, and the matter dropped. The entry made in the minute is : "It was resolved that Mr. Cox be asked to be good enough to prepare Notes for circulation for the guidance of lecturers in the B.Sc. course in Mathematics." The names of the proposer and seconder are, however, not given, and the so-called resolution was a mere private arrangement between the Principals of Queen's College and Agra College. The main point to be noticed is, *that no reference whatever was made to the Board of Studies*, and the original scheme propounded was unaltered.

This action of the Faculty was approved by the Syndicate on December 7th, 1895.

On March 2nd, 1896, the Faculty of Arts resolved "that the Meeting regrets to have to inform the Syndicate that no report was received from the Board of Studies in Mathematics, and the Faculty of Arts is therefore unable to make any recommendation regarding the course of Mathematics for the Arts Examination of 1898."

The regret of this Meeting will be properly appreciated when I point out that the Syndicate, at a meeting held on February 2nd, 1895, had ruled that in future the Board of Studies in Mathematics was to be appointed by the Faculty of Science and was to report to that Faculty. Moreover, the Faculty of Arts, at a meeting held on November 4th, 1895, had referred any report of the Board of Studies in Mathematics to the Faculty of Science.

A Syndicate meeting was held on March 4th, 1895, when the above regret of the Faculty of Arts was laid before it by the Registrar. The Registrar also took it upon himself to inform the meeting that no report had been received by the Faculty of Science—a statement, by the way, the Faculty does not appear to have authorized. The Syndicate then resolved that the Meeting regrets that no report had been received from either the Faculty of Arts or Science. Without dilating on the casual way in which the Syndicate does its business as evidenced by the above, it is sufficient to point out that Boards of Studies are only supposed to report any changes they may wish to make, and that as the course of study in Mathematics did not in the opinion of the Board require any change, no report was necessary.

On March 3rd, 1897, it was resolved at a meeting of the Faculty of Science that a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Cox, Murray, Thompson and Ward be appointed to further define the scope of the courses in Mathematics, and that they should report to the Syndicate on April, 3rd next. This motion was agreed to by Mr. Lewis, and it does not appear that it was opposed by any of the five members of the Faculty of Arts who are also members of the Syndicate.

A meeting of the Syndicate was held the same day, at which Mr. Lewis proposed and carried the following motion:

"There being no report from the Board of Studies in Mathematics, it is not considered desirable to wait until April for a report by a Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Science to further define the scope of the courses in Mathematics for the B.Sc. and B.A. Examinations: and that the following courses in Mathematics are adopted for 1899, viz:—

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).
- (2) Differential Calculus (as in Williamson, Chapters I—V and IX).

(3) Integral Calculus—(as in Edwards' Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).

(4) Dynamics—Hicks's Dynamics :

There will be two question-papers only.

It was further resolved that the said courses of Mathematics be introduced for the Examination of 1898 also.

The resolution implies a statement that is false as to fact. The implication is that the Board of Studies were *asked* to further define the course of Mathematics. The only thing referred to them by the Syndicate was the letter and enclosure laid before the Syndicate on March 2nd, 1895, by the Principal of Queen's College, and their answer to this was laid before the Faculty of Science on November 6th, 1895. The Faculty made no reference whatever to the Board of Studies, but on the contrary approved of their scheme and the sound principles upon which it was based.

Fundamental alterations of a course of studies without notice are altogether without precedent. In fact they would be impossible in any courses except Mathematics and Physics. In other courses the subjects included are mentioned in the Regulations and can only be altered by the Senate. A month's notice must be given of any proposed alteration. This was the case with Mathematics also till 1895, when the subjects studied were omitted from the Regulations and were mentioned only in the Bye-laws of the Syndicate. It was not supposed that important changes would be made without due notice. Hitherto it has been the practice to bring all such changes before the Faculty in November, then before the Syndicate, and finally before the Senate in March. Thus every Fellow of the University had an opportunity of taking part in the discussion.

There is always a strong presumption against lowering the standard in any particular branch of knowledge. What would be thought of the Royal College of Surgeons, for instance, if it is suddenly decided that the head and neck should be omitted from the next examination in Anatomy. In England, or indeed any where in Europe, such a thing would be impossible, and an examining body which took such a step would ruin its reputation. All progress should be very cautious and gradual, but there should be no steps backward. Any change in the way of lowering the standard requires to be justified by the clearest and most convincing reasons.

As a matter of fact no such reasons have been produced. The only evidence of a course being too severe is furnished either (a) by the

results of examinations or (b) by the reports of teachers. The Syndicate were not willing to wait to see the results of the examinations, although these were held only a month later. No report was received from any European teacher that the course was too long. In the Muir College it was found possible to go through the whole course once, to revise it a first time and then again to revise it a second time.

It is said that the smallness of the number of candidates was a sufficient reason for reducing the course. It is curious that this should first have been discovered between 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. on March 3rd, 1897. These candidates had been studying for two years and their names had been entered for the examinations in the previous January.

With reference to the above argument the following remarks made by Mr. Boutflower in 1893 may be quoted. In that year it was proposed to lighten the further course of Mathematics for the B.A. as experience had shown that few candidates took it up. The Syndicate on that occasion did not act so quickly as in 1897, but waited till they had obtained the advice of the Board of Studies in Mathematics. Mr. Boutflower wrote: "In reply I have the honour to say that the paucity of the candidates who take up this course does not seem to me a sufficient means for lightening it, unless it can also be shown that the course is too long to be read in conjunction with the other courses in English and Mathematics in the two years between the Intermediate and the B.A. Examinations by a young man of fairly good Mathematical ability. I did not, however, find that this was so, when I had to teach the course in the Muir College, and I have never heard it objected to on these grounds by other Professors of Mathematics. It is probable that if the course were lightened, a few more candidates might present themselves for examination in it. But they would be at the best but shoddy mathematicians—students of the class who endeavour to pass Mathematical examinations by committing processes and formulæ to memory, instead of assimilating them, and I cannot but think that such young men would be more likely to derive benefit from the study of History and Philosophy than from that of Mathematics."

The fact that in one particular year only a few students took up a course proves nothing. The numbers vary from year to year. They rose from 22 in 1895 to 77 in 1896, although no alteration of the course had then been made. This year no alteration has been made and yet the numbers have again fallen. If the number 22 in 1895 is taken to prove that the course was too difficult, the number 77 in 1896—a greater number than there had ever been before since the University was

founded—may be taken to prove that it was too easy. The worthlessness of the argument is even more obvious when it is considered that these students did not take Mathematics alone, but in conjunction with either Physics or Chemistry. Now in former years there was no practical examination in Physics and the practical examination in Chemistry was a mere sham. The introduction of a practical examination is sufficient to account for the diminution of the number of students in the B. course.

The course rejected by the Syndicate without any inquiry or discussion had the approval of Mr. Boutflower, the most experienced teacher and examiner in these provinces. It had also the approval of Messrs. Ward and Cox, the only European teachers of Mathematics who are Fellows of the University. Now the credit of a teacher depends to a great extent on the number of his passes. He may be tempted to make a course too easy; he cannot possibly be tempted to make it too difficult. If these teachers were and still are of opinion that the standard was not too high, there is a strong presumption that they are right.

Not merely has the course been unnecessarily reduced, but the reduction has been made so as to leave what remains incoherent and illogical. Certain portions of text-books have been selected, while other portions with which they are in the closest logical connection have not been. If the larger Liddell and Scott were too difficult for schoolboys, it would not follow that the first hundred pages would make a satisfactory dictionary. Yet it is difficult to discover any principle which guided the Syndicate in their selection of passages, except that of making up what seemed to them a proper number of pages.

In the Differential and Integral Calculus parts have been omitted which should never have been omitted even from the most elementary teaching. It is the aim of a good teacher to try and excite the interest of his pupils by showing them the practical applications of what they are learning. Now apart from Mechanics and Physics the practical applications of the Differential and Integral Calculus relate principally to the theory of curves. The Differential Calculus was invented for the purpose of drawing tangents to curves, and the Integral Calculus in order to find the areas of curves. From the time of invention till now the theory of curves has always formed an essential part of the Calculi. The well-known astronomer, the late Richard Proctor, wrote a book called "Easy Lessons on the Differential Calculus indicating from the outset the utility of the processes called Differentiation and Integration." This is intended to be of the most elementary character and gives an account of the Calculi in 114 small duodecimo pages. Yet

even in this book parts are included which the Syndicate has omitted, namely, the theory of tangents and areas. The parts of the Calculi retained consist of a collection of rules and formulæ with scarcely the slightest indication of their interest and utility.

The only application that has been retained is to the theory of maxima and minima. Even this has been separated from its logical connection. The most natural method of finding the condition for a maximum is by drawing a curve. This makes the condition at once obvious to the eye. Any student can understand that when he has reached the highest point of a mountain he will be for a moment walking horizontally. This is the method in which the subject is treated in almost all books. The Syndicate have, strangely enough, prescribed a chapter of a text-book in which the theory is treated in a manner most difficult and unintelligible to beginners.

Every good teacher spends a considerable time in teaching his pupils how to draw curves. Dr. Salmon, perhaps the most eminent living mathematician in the United Kingdom says, "there is no more valuable intellectual exercise in the whole range of mathematics." The increasing application of graphical methods makes this exercise of great practical importance. This, too, was omitted by the Syndicate.

On the other hand, parts of altogether subordinate importance, which a good teacher would direct all but his most advanced students to omit, have been retained. For example, Arbogast's method of derivations, the maximum ellipse which can be cut from a right cone and many others.

Again, the amount of Algebra and Trigonometry included in the F.A. Examination is insufficient as a preparation for the study of the Differential and Integral Calculi. Thus the students have to learn rules they are not prepared to understand, and of whose use they are left in ignorance.

Naturally an intelligent teacher will not teach in this way. He *must* let his students learn a certain amount of Algebra and Trigonometry before beginning the Differential Calculus. He *must* try to make the Calculus intelligible by means of suitable illustrations. Thus he will have more to teach than the mere crammer who contents himself with seeing that certain passages of certain text-books are learnt by heart. Thus the course prescribed puts a premium upon cram. This feature of the course is worse even than its reduction, for all teaching, however elementary, should be good and thorough as far as it goes.

That these criticisms are well founded is shown by the fact that such omissions do not occur in the course prescribed by the University of Calcutta or any other Indian Universities. It may be asserted with confidence that no independent Mathematician can be found to approve of the Allahabad Course.

The return to the system of text-books is greatly to be regretted. Even when the text-book chosen is in all respects the best, it is not desirable that the student should suppose he is to learn, not a certain subject but the words of a certain book. But it scarcely ever happens that a book is so admirable as not to require modification in some respects. The teacher may advise that some parts should be omitted, others replaced by materials taken from other sources, others supplemented by notes. But to all this the student pays no attention. A certain text-book has been prescribed and has to be got up. Hence he thinks it quite unnecessary to attend to what his teacher says. The abolition of the text-book system in Physics and Chemistry met with the approval of Government. It would be difficult to find any reason for the abolition of text-books in Physics which does not apply to Mathematics. Hence the Board of Studies designedly omitted from the course they drew up any mention of text-books. They thought this would be sufficient without any formal Bye-law. It is, however, now evident that it would have been better by means of a Bye-law or Rule to provide against the restoration of text-books.

In Mechanics a full syllabus was given by the Board and three books were suggested for the guidance of teachers. The Syndicate, however, thought there must be one prescribed text-book and that teachers and students could not be trusted to exercise rightly any degree of choice. Two of the books, one of them an excellent book by Mr. Boufflower in use since the University was founded, were struck off the list. The course in Mechanics remains the same essentially, and so far no harm has been done. But the change seems utterly needless unless it be that the Syndicate means to take every opportunity of insisting on the text-book system.

While the course of Mathematics is unsatisfactory as a means of education, it is not less so from a practical point of view. The students who require mathematics professionally are those who go to Rurki. Now the course fails to meet their needs. A reference to the Rurki Calendars of 1896, 1897 shows that only half the papers on the Differential Calculus could be answered by students from Allahabad, while in Integral Calculus only one question could be answered out of a whole

paper. Hydrostatics—a subject of great importance for Engineering students—has been omitted. This subject is also useful, though in a less degree, for students who take up Medicine.

Last March a letter was written to the Syndicate pointing out that Messrs. Boutflower, Ward, Murray, and Cox considered the present course to be unsatisfactory. The Syndicate replied by a resolution that they saw no reason for changing the course. It is therefore useless again to bring the matter before the Syndicate.

Your memorialist now asks for the interference of the Chancellor of the University not only to right the wrong which has been committed, but to take steps to prevent its recurrence in the future. The direction of any special course of studies should be left entirely to the Board of Studies, and this Board should only be composed of men who are either engaged in teaching these subjects, or have been appointed to examine for the higher degrees, B.A. or M.A., within recent times. This latter provision is necessary owing to the action taken by a cabal of the University in constituting all Principals of Colleges *ex-officio* members of all Faculties. That reform cannot be brought about by the action of the Senate, is evident from their rejection of a motion brought before them on March 2nd, 1896, to the following effect:—

“That no proposals, or amendments to proposals, affecting the course of studies, shall be taken into consideration by the Syndicate unless they have been previously submitted to one of the Faculties.”

This motion was strenuously opposed by the members of the Syndicate, who objected to have their power limited. One bad result of the present system is, that members of the Syndicate who are in a minority at a Faculty meeting, can carry their own views when the question is brought before the Syndicate. It is not likely that non-members of the Syndicate will take the trouble to make a journey of hundreds of miles to simply *advise* a possibly hostile body.

Your memorialist also prays that the Chancellor of the University will enquire into the advisability of retaining the present B.A. B. course. It seems almost self-evident that the simpler the constitution of our Universities, the better it is likely to do its work. It is no part of our business to hold out attractive courses of studies to fanciful idlers who are not prepared to work in grim earnest. Nor is it any answer to this argument to say that, unless we do so, the University receipts from fees will fall off. The question of University fees can have no connection at

all with an educational policy, and those who advocate such a connection are but hucksters of dishonest wares. In conclusion it but remains for your memorialist to state that the views he here advocates are equally shared by other members of the University, and that part of this memorial has been written by one of them.

A. W. WARD,

Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

APPENDIX A.

No Honours in Law Examination was held in 1898.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1898.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE---			NUMBER FAILED IN--										Aggregate.	Absentees.
			First class.	Second class.	Total.	Percentage.	Jurisprudence, &c.	The Code of Civil Proce- dure, &c.	The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure	Hindu and Mahomedan Law.	Equity, Law of Trust, &c.	Revenue and Rent.	Contract, Transfer and Lease, &c.	The Law of Evidence and Pleading.			
1	Agra College	46	1	12	13	30	13	18	13	1	13	13	5	2	28	2	
2	Do. St. John's College	13	...	1	1	8	3	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	12	...
3	Aligarh, M.A.-O do.	19	...	5	5	26	3	8	2	...	3	6	...	...	14	...
4	Allahabad, M. C. do.	67	4	16	20	31	16	27	20	2	20	34	3	2	44	3	
5	Bareilly College	13	...	2	2	17	5	6	7	...	5	8	3	...	10	1	
6	Benares, Queen's College	28	1	3	4	14	14	12	14	3	13	15	7	1	23	3	
7	Gwalior, Lashkar do.	5	...	3	...	25	2	5	1	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	
8	Jabalpur, Govt. do.	12	...	...	...	23	3	5	1	...	4	4	1	...	9	...
9	Lucknow, Canning do.	62	...	14	14	23	23	21	27	1	13	22	6	...	44	3	
10	Meerut College	8	...	2	2	33	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	TOTAL	273	6	58	64	24	82	106	90	8	74	106	31	6	191	11	

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

The Institution from which the candidates came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	ENGLISH.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		SAN- SKRIT.		MATHE- MATICS.		CHEMIS- TRY.		PHYSICS.		HISTORY.		PHILO- SOPHY.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	Agra College	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do. St. John's College...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Allahabad, M. C. College	11	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Aligarh, M. A.-O. do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lucknow, Canning do....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Benares, Queen's do....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Teachers and Private ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		18	12	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1899.

The Institution from which the candidate came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.	
		Number of candidate.	Number passed.
1	Agra College ..	1	1
2	Do, St. John's College ..	1	...
3	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College ..	1	...
TOTAL ..		3	1

SECOND AND THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1899.

The Institution from which the candidate came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	MATHEMATICS.	
		Number of candidate.	Number passed.
	<i>Nil.</i>		

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—													
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History.	Physics.		Chemistry.		Mathematics.	Classical Language.	Aggregate.	Absentees.		
												Written.	Practical.	Written.	Practical.						
1	Agra College	37	...	15(a)	7	22	63	9	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	3
2	Do. St. John's College...	24	...	3(b)	7	10	42	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...
3	Ajmere, Government College	8	...	3	3	6	75	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4	Aligarh, M.A.-O. College	36	2	14	9	25	69	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
5	Allahabad, M. C. College	51	1	21	6	28	55	16	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	17	...
6	Bareilly College	19	...	7	3	10	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	...
7	Benares, Queen's College	27	...	8	2	12	44	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	...
8	Cawnpore, Christ-Church College	7	...	2	2	4	67	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Gwalior, Lashkar College	6	...	2	1	3	50	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jeypur, Maharaja's College	5	...	3	1	4	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jodhpur, Jaswant College	6	...	2	1	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jabalpur, Government College	5	...	3	1	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Lucknow, Canning College	41	...	15	10	25	63	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. (Reid) Christian College	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Do. Woman's College	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Meerut College	24	...	3	5	8	35	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Teachers and Female candidates	9(c)	...	...	...	...	22	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ujjain, Madhava College	7	...	1	1	2	29	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	325	3	107	63	173	54	100	38	13	5	2	1	12	9	38	30	100	5		

(a) One took Honours in Philosophy.

(b) One took Honours in Chemistry.

(c) One a Female Candidate.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		Mathematics.	Physics.		Chemistry.		Aggregate.	
									Written.	Practical.	Written.	Practical.		
1	Lucknow, Canning College ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

A. COURSE.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History or Trigonometry, & Geometrical Conic Sections.			
1	Agra College	33	1	6	7	14	43	13	11	5	6	6	13		
2	Do. St. John's College	27	...	9	6	15	56	8	2	6	1	3	11		
3	Do. St. Peter's College	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	
4	Ajmere, Government College	17	...	...	...	...	35	16	9	6	2	2	10	
5	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	35	...	6	7	13	37	16	11	8	4	10	19		
6	Allahabad, Muir Central College	40	...	9	16	25	63	11	2	10	5	6	13		
7	Do.	19	...	1	9	10	53	4	5	4	2	1	8		
8	Almorah, Ramsay College	5	...	1	4	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bareilly College	28	...	1	15	16	57	11	7	...	...	...	...
10	Benares, Queen's College	35	...	5	11	16	46	13	5	5	3	5	15		
11	Cawnpore, Christ Ch. College	16	...	1	6	7	38	4	7	4	...	...	10	
12	Fyzabad, Government College	7	...	2	2	4	57	3	1	1	...	...	3	
13	Gwalior, Lashkar College	13	...	3	4	7	54	2	2	2	1	1	3		

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1899—(continued)

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates sent up from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

A. COURSE.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				NUMBER FAILED IN—						Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage.	English.	Arithmetic Algebra and Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Classical Language.	History or Trigonometry, & Geometrical Conic Section.		
14	Jabalpur, Government College ...	23	...	2	10	12	52	7	8	3	3	2	11	...
15	Jeypur, Maharaja's College ...	9	...	4	4	8	89	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
16	Jodhpur, Jaswant College ...	2	...	2	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lucknow, Gannang College ...	45	1	5	12	18	41	...	13	...	6	...	20	...
18	Do. (Heid) Christian College... ..	10	...	3	2	5	50	...	2	1	2	1	5	...
19	Meerut College ...	18	...	1	4	5	28	...	6	2	4	2	10	...
20	Mussoorie, Philander S. Institute	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...
21	Do, Woodstock School ...	5	1	...	4	4	80	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
22	Teachers and Female Candidates	21(a)	1(b)	...	4	5	25	...	13	3	3	6	15	...
23	Ujjain, Madhava College ...	11	1	...	6	7	64	2	4	3	2	...	4	...
	TOTAL	424	5	61	137	203	48	147	110	91	51	60	185	3

(a) One a Female Candidate.

(b) Female Candidate.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1899—(concluded.)

B. COURSE.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—							Aggregate.	Absentees.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.	Deductive Logic.	Trig. & Geo- metrical	Physics and Chemistry.				
1	Agra College	10	...	2	4	6	60	8	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	1
2	Do. St. John's College	12	...	3	3	6	50	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	...
3	Do. St. Peter's College	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	...	...
4	Ajmere, Govt. College	7	...	...	...	...	14	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	4	...	1	2	3	75	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...
6	Allahabad, Muir Central College	29	1	12	8	21	72	7	2	3	...	...	...	10	...	...
7	Do. Kayastha Patshala	33	...	7	14	21	65	9	5	3	4	4	10	...	...	...
8	Almorah, Ramsay College	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bareilly College	10	...	3	1	4	40	5	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...
10	Benares, Queen's College	24	...	5	6	11	46	12	4	4	5	9	12	...	...	...
11	Cawnpore, Christ-Church College	12	...	...	...	...	50	4	4	3	6	2	4	...	...	...
12	Fyzabad, Government College	5	...	3	3	6	20	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Gwalior, Lashkar College	9	...	3	4	7	78	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jodhpur, Jaswant College	4	...	...	...	3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Jabalpur, Government College	23	...	12	12	14	60	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lucknow, Canning College	29	1	6	6	13	45	10	6	4	5	10	14	...	...	...
17	Do. (Red) Christian College	6	...	1	1	2	33	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. Woman's College	5	...	...	...	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Meerut College	22	...	5	5	10	45	10	3	4	3	4	11	...	...	...
20	Teachers and Female Candidates...	1 (a)	...	...	1 (b)	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ujjain, Madhava College	2	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		250	2	53	78	133	53	79	45	47	37	51	100	1	...	...

(a) A Female Candidate. (b) A Female Candidate.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—						
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geogra- phy.	Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.
1	Agra, Collegiate School	22	1	5	9	14	64	5	1	..	6	5	..	..
2	Do. St. John's Collegiate School	11	..	3	1	4	45	5	1	..	5	6	..	..
3	Do. Victoria High School	13	..	2	1	3	23	10	1	..	7	8	..	..
4	Do. St. Peter's College	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..
5	Do. C. M. S. Girls' High School	2	..	..	2	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajmere, Government College	20	2	17	..	19	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do. Unaided Mission High School	3	1	1	..	2	67	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
8	Do. D. A. A. V.	12	..	9	..	11	92	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Allgarh, Government High School	25	..	..	2	4	16	16	4	2	16	14	..	..
10	Do. M. A. O. Collegiate	17	2	5	3	10	59	4	..	..	4	3	..	..
11	Allahabad, A. B. P.	7	1	2	1	4	57	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
12	Do. A. P. M. High do.	4	..	2	2	4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Do. Govt. High do.	40	2	12	8	22	55	9	5	10	..	12	12	..
14	Do. Kayastha Patshala	7	..	4	1	5	71	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
15	Do. City A. V. H. School	7	..	..	2	2	29	2	2	2	3	4	..	..

16	Almorah, Govt. High School	9	1	7	...	8	89
17	Do. Ramsay Collegiate School	10	2	4	...	7	70
18	Amroha, A. V. H. School	7	1	1	...	4	29
19	Azamgarh, C. M. High School	13	2	1	...	4	31
20	Do. National do.	10	4	4	...	4	40
21	Bahrach, Govt. High School	9	2	5	...	7	58
22	Ballia, Govt. High School	12	1	1	...	5	83
23	Balrampur, Lyall Collegiate School	6	2	3	...	7	70
24	Barabanki, Govt. High School	10	2	2	...	1	9
25	Bareilly, High School	22	6	5	...	12	55
26	Basti, Church Mission School	3	...	...	...	...	...
27	Beawar, Mission High School	4	1	...	...	4	100
28	Benares, Bengali Tola School	22	4	4	...	10	45
29	Do. Jainarain's College	6	1	3	...	5	83
30	Do. L. M. High School	6	2	1	...	6	33
31	Do. Queen's Collegiate School	84	1	9	...	18	55
32	Do. Harish Chander High School	6	...	...	...	1	17
33	Bharatpur, Sadar High School	8	...	...	...	1	13
34	Bijnore, Government High School	13	3	4	...	8	100
35	Budaon do.	15	1	1	...	5	69
36	Bulandshahr, do.	1	...	...	...	3	33
37	Bundi, Darbar High School	5	1	1	...	...	...
38	Cawnpore, Christ-Church School	17	1	4	...	6	35
39	Do. Government High School	5	...	...	...	2	40
40	Chatterpur, Maharao's H. School	3	...	...	...	2	67
41	Dehra-Dun, A.P.M. High School	8	4	6	...	4	50
42	Etaawah, Hume's High School	19	1	2	...	11	58
43	Farrukhabad, Government High School	4	1	1	...	6	100
44	Do. A. P. M. High School	4	1	1	...	10	67
45	Fatehpur, Government High School	16	3	3	...	5	33
46	Fyzabad, do.	15	2	2	...	15	67
47	Ghaziipur, German Mission School	12	...	4	...	8	33
48	Do. Victoria High School	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899—(continued.)

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geography.	Aggregate.		
49	Gonda, Government High School	6	2			4	67	2	...	2	...	2	1	...
50	Gorakhpur, C. M. High School	6	...	2	...	2	40	3	...	1	...	6	...	...
51	Do. Jubilee High School	16	...	3	...	7	44	4	...	1	...	5	...	...
52	Gwalior, Laalkar Collegiate School	11	...	2	...	3	45	5	...	1	...	5	...	...
53	Hardoi, Government High School	8	...	5	...	7	88	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
54	Hoshangabad, Mission School	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...
55	Do. Government High School...	17	1	...	...	13	76	1	...	3	...	1	...	...
56	Jaunpur, C. M. High School	8	...	1	...	3	38	5	...	1	...	3	...	...
57	Do. Government High School	18	3	5	...	9	50	9	...	6	...	4	...	...
58	Jeypur, Maharaja's Collegiate School	15	2	10	2	14	93	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
59	Do. U. P. M. High School	3	...	...	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Jhansi, McDonnell do.	14	...	2	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...
61	Jodhpur, Darbar High School	6	...	1	...	5	83	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Jabalpur, Anjuman Islamia High School	6	...	1	...	1	17	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
63	Do. C. M. High School	15	...	...	...	5	33	8	...	1	...	9	...	...
64	Do. Hitkarni Sabha High School...	29	1	12	4	17	59	4	2	5	10	7	...	...
65	Jaora, High School	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...

66	Kanauj, Diamond Jubilee High School	...	11	...	3	2	5	45	1	2	1	6	4	...	...
67	Karauli, Maharaja's High School	...	2	...	...	...	10	50	1	1	1	12	1	...	...
68	Khandwa, High School	...	23	...	...	...	...	43	11	2	...	...	...	...	...
69	Khetri, High School	...	2	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Kotah, Maharao's School	...	7	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Kotah, Noble's School	...	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Lakhimpur, Government High School	...	10	...	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Lucknow (Reid) Christian Coll. School	...	10	...	...	...	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Do. C. M. High School	...	8	...	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Do. Husainabad High School	...	16	...	...	...	9	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Do. Jubilee High School	...	35	...	...	...	8	44	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Do. Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School	...	14	...	...	...	2	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Do. Colvin Taluqdars' School	...	4	...	...	...	1	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Do. Woman's College	...	8	...	...	...	8	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Mainpuri, Mission School	...	6	...	...	...	4	67	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Meerut, Church Mission School	...	12	...	...	...	8	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Do. Collegiate School	...	24	...	...	...	5	46	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Mirzapur, L. M. High School	...	17	...	...	...	1	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Do. Government High School	...	7	...	...	...	4	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Moradabad, Government High School	...	20	...	...	...	9	46	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Do. Mission Cent. School	...	10	...	...	...	1	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Morad, High School	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Mussoorie School	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Do. Landour, Woodstock	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Muzaffarnagar, Government High School	...	17	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Muttra, Government High School	...	7	...	...	...	3	59	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Nasirabad, Cantonment High School	...	4	...	...	...	2	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Nowgong, Cantonment High School	...	2	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Orai, Government High School	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Panna State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Parbargarh, Government School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Pilibhit, Government High School	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Private Candidates and Teachers	...	510(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1	54	64	119	24	302	139	158	270	318	10	...

(a) Of these one a Female Candidate.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899—(concluded.)

xiv

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Number.	Name of Institution.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—					Absentees.	Expelled.
		Number of candidates.			Total.		English.	Mathematics.	Second Language.	History & Geo-graphy.	Aggregate.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.									
99	Raipur, Government High School	14	4	2	6	46	4	3	5	7	6	1	...
100	Rai Bareilly, Government School	14	7	4	13	93	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
101	Rampur, State School	5	...	5	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Rewah, Darbar High School	...	...	3	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sekandrabad, A. V. School	...	2	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Saharanpur, Government High School	25	8	3	11	44	6	2	1	2	2	...	...
105	Sangor, Government High School	7	13	1	5	71	...	3	...	13	9	...	...
106	Shajahanpur, Government High School	21	3	1	17	81	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
107	Sitapur, Government High School	8	4	2	6	75	2	...	...	1	3	...	...
108	Sultanpur, Government High School	11	5	1	8	73	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
109	Sutna, Venket High School	6	...	2	2	33	2	1	3	...	3	...	...
110	Tehri, Pratap do.	3	2	...	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Tikangarh, Mohendro High School	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
112	Tonk, Darbar High School	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	...	...
113	Ujjain, Madhava Collegiate School	20	4	8	14	70	1	1	1	2	3	...	...
114	Ujwar, Government High School	4	3	2	3	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Unao, do.	9	3	3	6	67	3	...	1	...	1	...	...
	TOTAL	1,709	400	296	781	47	675	246	330	559	674	18	...

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1899.

Comparative Table showing the number of candidates from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject, or the pass-marks in the aggregate.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—											Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Oral Test.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Urdu or Hindi.	Drawing.	Physics and Chemistry	Agriculture with Survey- ing.	Book-keep- ing.	Political Eco- nomy.				
1	Agra, Collegiate School	25	8	10	..	18	72	5	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
2	Do. St. John's do.	9	1	3	..	4	44	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	Do. Victoria High School	5	..	2	..	2	40	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
4	Ajmere, Collegiate do.	2	..	1	..	1	50	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Allahabad, Govt. H. do.	11	3	5	1	9	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Do. A. P. M. do.	3	..	1	..	1	33	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Do. K. Fatsala ..	26	3	9	1	13	50	1	6	7	4	10	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	..
8	Aligarh, District H. School	14	1	3	2	6	43	4	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
9	Do. M. A.-O. College	1	1	1	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Almorah, Ramsay do.	2	1	1	..	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bareilly, Collegiate School	28	7	6	2	18	64	3	7	5	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..
12	Benares, do.	11	2	4	..	6	55	3	7	5	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..
13	Do. L. M. H. do.	9	..	2	1	3	33	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..
14	Do. Bengali T. H. do.	3	1	1	..	2	67	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cawnpore, Govt. H. do.	12	4	3	1	8	67	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1899—(concluded.)

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	NUMBER FAILED IN—										Aggregate.	Absentees.	Expelled.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		English.	Oral Test.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Urdū or Hindī.	Drawing.	Physics and Chemistry.	Agriculture with Survey- ing.	Book-keep- ing.	Political Eco- nomy.			
16	Cawnpore, Christ-C. School	11	...	9	...	9	45	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
17	Do. Agriculture do.	10	...	...	...	9*	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Etawah, Hume's H. School	12	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fyzabad, Collegiate School	10	...	...	...	4	80	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ghazipur, G. M. H. do.	8	...	...	...	...	13	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Gorakhpur, C. M. H. School	8	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
22	Gwalior, Lashkar College...	8	...	...	...	...	71	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Hoshangabad, G. H. School	8	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Do. Mission do.	4	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Jhansi, McDonnell H. do.	13	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jabalpur, C. M. H. do.	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Do. Hit. Sabha do.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Do. A. I. High School	2	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Lucknow, Ch. M. School	3	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. Jubilee H. do.	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Do. (Reid) Ch. Coll. S.	13	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Do. Q. A. S. School	8	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Moradabad, District H. S.	10	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Nasirabad, Cant. School	2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Meerut, Collegiate School	22	...	...	...	...	36	8	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1899.

The following statement shows the number of candidates that came up from each Institution and the number passed, and the number failed in the alternative vernacular :—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	NUMBER FAILED IN—		Absentees.
				Urdu.	Hindi.	
1	Agra College ...	7	7	...	...	...
2	Allahabad, Muir C. College ...	1	1	...	...	...
3	Do. Kayastha Patshala ...	3	3	...	...	...
4	Bareilly, College ...	4	2	2	...	...
5	Do. High School ...	1	...	...	1	...
6	Benares, Queen's Collegiate School ...	9	6	1	1	1
7	Do. Anglo-Sanskrit College... ..	1	1	...	...	...
8	Do. L. M. High School ...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Do. Bengali Tola do. ...	3	2	1	...	...
10	Do. Harish Chandra do. ...	2	1	...	1	...
11	Cawnpore, District do. ...	2	...	1	...	1
12	Fyzabad, Collegiate do. ...	1	1	...	...	...
13	Gonda, District do. ...	4	3	1	...	...
14	Jhansi, McDonnell High do. ...	3	3	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad Mission High School ...	3	2	...	1	...
16	Jabalpur, Hitcarni Sahba do. ...	4	3	1	...	...
17	Kotah, Maharao's High do. ...	5	4	1	...	...
18	Lucknow, Canning College ...	14	10	2	...	2
19	Do. Jubilee High School ...	11	5	5	...	1
20	Do. Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit S. ...	5	3	1	...	1
21	Do. Colvin Taluqdars' School ...	3	3	...	...	...
22	Do. Husainabad High do. ...	3	1	2	...	...
23	Meerut, Collegiate School ...	9	4	1	...	4
24	Private Candidates and Teachers ...	12	10	2	...	...
25	Sutna, Venket School ...	1	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...		112	76	22	4	10

Five took up both Urdu and Hindi and 3 passed.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1898.

The number of candidates registered for the LL.B. Examination was 273, of whom 64 passed, 198 failed, and 11 were absent.

Of the 64 candidates who passed, 6 were placed in the First Class and 58 in the Second.

Of the 198 candidates who failed, 82 failed in Jurisprudence; 106 in the Code of Civil Procedure and Law of Limitation; 90 in the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code; 8 in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; 74 in Equity, Trust, &c.; 106 in Revenue and Rent; 31 in the Law of Contract, &c.; 6 in the Law of Evidence and Pleading; and 191 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

1. Jurisprudence	...	...	...	10
2. Civil Procedure Code, &c.	...	...	...	16
3. Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	8
4. Hindu and Mahomedan Law	...	...	...	0
5. Equity, &c.	...	...	...	1
6. Revenue and Rent	...	...	...	14
7. Contract, &c.	...	...	...	2
8. Evidence, &c.	...	...	...	0
Aggregate	...	...	...	26

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1897 and 1898 :—

Provinces.	1897.			1898.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	216	43	19.9	256	61	24
Central Provinces	9	3	33.3	12	3	25
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India ...	4	...	...	5	...	...
TOTAL ...	229	46	20.9	273	64	24

The Classes in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed are shown in the following tables:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh...	256	6	55	61	24
Central Provinces...	12	...	3	3	25
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India ...	5	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	273	6	58	64	24

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			
		I Class.	II Class.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	210	6	46	52	25
Mahomedans ...	36	...	7	7	19
Christians ...	3	...	...	...	...
Others ...	7	...	2	2	24
TOTAL ...	256	6	55	61	24

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	10	...	3	3	30
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	12	...	3	3	25

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	5	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5	...	...	...	...

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

There were 29 candidates for the M.A. Examination, of whom 17 passed and 12 failed. Of the 2 candidates placed in the First Division 1 passed in English and 1 in Arabic. Of the 8 candidates placed in the Second Division, 5 passed in English, and 3 in Chemistry. Of the 7 candidates placed in the Third Division, 6 passed in English, 1 in Arabic.

Of the 12 candidates who failed, 6 failed in English, 2 in Chemistry, 3 in Physics and 1 in Sanskrit.

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates who came from each Province, and (2) the subjects taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	English Literature.	History.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	Arabic.
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	29	18	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	2
TOTAL ...	29	18	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	2

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed, and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province, for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W.P. & Oudh...	34	21	61.7	29	17	58
TOTAL ...	34	21	61.7	29	17	58

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religion professed are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W.P. & Oudh...	29	2	8	7	17	58
TOTAL ...	29	2	8	7	17	58

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus	...	23	1	6	6	13	57
Mahomedans	...	4	1	1	1	3	75
Christians	...	1	...	...	...	...	100
Others	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL	...	29	2	8	7	17	58

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the B.A. Examination was 325.

Of these 325 candidates 173 were successful, 147 failed and 5 were absent.

Of the successful candidates 3 were placed in the First Division, 107 in the Second, 63 in the Third.

Of the 325 candidates examined, 54 *per cent.* passed as against 46 *per cent.* in the year 1898.

Of the 147 candidates who failed, 100 failed in English, 38 in Philosophy, 38 in Mathematics, 3 in Physics, 14 in Chemistry, 30 in Classical Languages, 5 in History, 13 in Political Economy and 100 in the Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	16
Philosophy	...	...	...	3
Mathematics	...	...	...	7
Physics	...	...	...	1
Chemistry	...	...	...	1
Classical Languages	...	...	...	5
History	...	...	...	0
Political Economy	...	...	...	1
Aggregate	...	...	...	4

The following table shows (1) the number of candidates from each Province respectively, and (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.				Philosophy.	History.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.						
N.-W. P. and Oudh...	282	9	132	19	2	183	28	60	71	10	58
Rajputana ...	16	...	5	3	...	7	3	4	5	3	2
Jeypur ...	6	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	...
Central India ...	14	...	...	8	...	9	...	...	6	...	5
Central Provinces ...	7	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	5	2	3
TOTAL ...	325	9	139	31	2	205	32	69	88	15	68

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1898 and 1899:—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	270	120	44.4	282	147	52
Rajputana ...	17	9	52.9	16	11	69
Jeypur ...	5	4	80.0	6	4	67
Central India ...	15	6	40.0	14	5	36
Central Provinces...	4	2	50.0	7	6	86
TOTAL ...	311	141	45.1	325	173	54

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed are shown in the following tables:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	282	3	91	53	147	52
Rajputana ...	16	...	6	5	11	69
Jeypur ...	6	...	3	1	4	67
Central India ...	14	...	3	2	5	36
Central Provinces...	7	...	4	2	6	86
TOTAL ...	325	3	107	63	173	54

RELIGION,
N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	201	1	65	37	103	51
Mahomedans ...	62	2	21	14	37	60
Christians ...	16	...	4	2	6	37
Others ...	3	...	1	...	1	33
TOTAL ...	282	3	91	53	147	52

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	14	...	4	5	9	64
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
Others ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	16	...	6	5	11	69

JEYPUR.

Hindus ...	6	...	3	1	4	67
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	6	...	3	1	4	67

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	14	...	3	2	5	36
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	14	...	3	2	5	36

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	6	...	3	2	5	83
Mahomedans ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	7	...	4	2	6	86

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1899.

There was no candidate for the Third D.Sc. Examination of 1899.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1899.

There was no candidate for the Second D.Sc. Examination of 1899.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1899.

There were three candidates registered for the First D.Sc. Examination.

Of these 3 candidates examined 1 passed and 2 failed in Mathematics, the only subject they took up. Two of these were Hindus and one Christian from the N.-W. P. and Oudh. The candidate passed is a Hindu.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the B.Sc. Examination was 1 against 4 of 1898, and he failed.

He was a Hindu from N.-W. P. and Oudh.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the Intermediate Examination in Arts was 674; of these 424 took up the A. Course and 250 the B. Course.

Of the 424 candidates who took up the A. Course, 203 passed, 218 failed and 3 were absent.

Of the 203 candidates who passed, 5 passed in the First Division, 61 in the Second and 137 in the Third.

Of the 250 candidates who took up the B. Course, 133 passed, 116 failed and 1 was absent.

Of the 113 candidates who passed, 2 passed in the First Division, 53 in the Second and 78 in the Third.

Of the total number of candidates in the A. and B. Courses who failed, 226 failed in English, 155 in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, 138 in Deductive Logic, 51 in Classical Languages, 48 in History, 49 in Trigonometry, &c., 51 in Physics and Chemistry and 285 in the Aggregate.

Of the whole number examined, 336 or 50 per cent. passed, as against 31·1 *per cent.* in the year 1898.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English...	...	...	...	16
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	...	...	...	5
Deductive Logic	...	...	...	5
Classical Language	...	...	...	1
History	...	...	...	4
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	...	...	...	0
Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	2
Aggregate	...	...	...	4

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1898 and 1899 :—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent- age.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent- age.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	499	154	30·8	546	266	49
Rajputana ...	18	4	22·2	34	13	38
Jeypur ...	9	4	44·4	9	8	89
Central Provinces	44	11	25·0	49	26	53
Central India ...	33	11	33·3	36	23	64
TOTAL ...	603	184	30·5	674	236	49

A. & B. COURSES.

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Classical Languages and Optional subjects taken up by them :—

N.-W. PROVINCES.

Names of Centres.	Number of candidates, A. and B. Courses.	CLASSICAL LANGUAGES. A. Course.							
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	French	History.	Trigonometry, Conic Sections, A. & B. Courses.
Agra ...	118	...	66	18	1	...	...	65	53
Aligarh ...	41	12	24	1	...	...	...	32	9
Allahabad ...	125	4	39	19	...	...	...	60	65
Almorah ...	7	...	2	3	..	...	1	5	2
Benares ...	59	...	12	23	...	...	...	24	35
Bareilly ...	39	...	23	6	...	...	...	24	15
Cawnpore ...	30	1	13	4	...	...	...	16	14
Lucknow ...	110	1	55	9	...	...	...	59	51
Meerut ...	48	1	13	5	4	...	3	19	29
TOTAL ...	577	19	24	88	5	...	4	304	273

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmere	34	...	17	6	17	17
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hoshangabad	3	...	2	1	3
Jabalpur	60	...	6	29	25	35
TOTAL	63	...	8	30	25	38

The Divisions in which the candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

A. COURSE.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	341	4	52	103	159	44
Rajputana ...	23	...	...	9	9	39
Jeypur ...	9	...	4	4	8	89
Central Provinces ...	26	...	2	10	12	47
Central India ...	25	1	3	11	15	60
TOTAL ...	424	5	61	137	203	47

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Hindus ...	244	...	32	75	107	43
Mahomedans ...	75	1	14	25	40	53
Christians ...	22	3	6	3	12	55
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	341	4	52	103	159	44

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	20	...	...	7	7	35
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Others ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
TOTAL ...	23	...	...	9	9	39

JEYPUR.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	8	...	4	4	8	100
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9	...	4	4	8	89

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	22	...	...	9	9	41
Mahomedans ...	3	...	2	1	3	100
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	26	...	2	10	12	47

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	24	1	3	11	15	62
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	25	1	3	11	15	60

B. COURSE.

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	205	2	48	57	107	52
Rajputana ...	11	...	...	4	4	36
Jeypur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	23	...	2	12	14	61
Central India ...	11	...	3	5	8	73
TOTAL ...	250	2	53	78	133	52

B. COURSE.—(*concluded.*)

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	173	2	42	49	93	54
Mahomedans ..	12	...	2	3	5	42
Christians ...	18	...	4	5	9	50
Others ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	205	2	48	57	107	54

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ..	11	...	...	4	4	36
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11	...	...	4	4	36

JEYPUR.

Hindus
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	23	...	2	12	14	61
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	23	...	2	12	14	61

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	10	...	3	4	7	70
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	1	1	100
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	11	...	3	5	8	73

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the Entrance Examination was 1,709, of whom 781 passed, 910 failed and 18 were absent.

Of the successful candidates, 85 passed in the First Division, 400 in the Second, and 296 in the Third.

Of the 910 candidates who failed, 675 failed in English, 246 in Mathematics, 330 in Classical Languages, 559 in History and Geography and 674 in the Aggregate.

The number of candidates was less by 154 than in the year 1898.

The result of the Examination shows an increase in the percentage of passed candidates as compared with 1898.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for 1898 and 1899:—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1,449	412	28.4	1,339	594	44
Rajputana ...	116	28	24.1	119	75	63
Jeypur ...	15	11	73.3	27	21	78
Central Provinces ...	167	39	23.3	150	61	41
Central India ...	116	40	34.0	74	30	41
TOTAL ...	1,863	530	28.4	1,709	781	46

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English	...	...	...	...	78
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	5
Second Languages	...	...	...	...	26
History and Geography	...	...	...	...	75
Aggregate	...	...	...	...	4

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Second Languages taken up by them:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.							NUMBER PASSED.			
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	10	1,067	248	9	1	4	..	72	296	296	594
Rajputana	89	30	..	..	..	..	5	44	26	75
Jeypur	17	10	..	..	..	..	2	15	4	21
Central Provinces	37	113	..	..	..	..	4	36	21	61
Central India	34	40	..	..	..	..	2	9	19	30
TOTAL	1,709	10	1,244	441	9	1	4	..	85	400	206	781

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Second Languages and Vernaculars for Translation taken up by them :—
N.-W. P. & OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.						VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Compo- sition.
Agra	206	...	166	39	1	...	...	165	35	1	4	...	1
Aligarh	59	4	51	4	...	...	...	55	2	2	1	...	...
Allahabad	160	4	101	50	5	...	...	106	26	2	1	...	9
Almorah	29	...	5	24	...	...	...	5	26	2	1	...	...
Bareilly	128	...	119	9	...	...	...	119	8	1	...	...	...
Benares	263	...	202	61	...	...	...	202	32	1	2	...	...
Cawnpore	136	1	105	30	...	...	...	106	28	2	1	...	...
Fyzabad	63	1	52	10	...	...	...	57	6	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	247	...	213	27	3	...	4	216	23	3	...	...	5
Meerut	111	...	93	17	...	1	...	94	13	3	...	...	1
TOTAL	1,402	10	1,107	271	9	1	4	1,125	197	60	8	...	12

RAJPUTANA.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	SECOND LANGUAGES.								VERNACULARS FOR TRANSLATION.				
		Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	French.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Mahratti.	Gujerati.	English Compo- sition.
Aimere	124	..	86	38	..	..	..	..	80	29	..	6	9	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hoshangabad	68	..	20	48	..	..	..	..	18	34	..	14	2	..
Jabalpur	107	..	25	82	..	..	..	..	25	56	5	21	..	..
TOTAL	175	..	45	130	..	..	..	..	43	90	5	35	2	..

CENTRAL INDIA.

Nowgong	8	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,709	10	1,244	441	9	1	4	..	1,254	318	65	49	11	12

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,339	72	296	226	594	44
Rajputana ...	119	5	44	26	75	63
Jeypur ...	27	2	15	4	21	91
Central Provinces ...	150	4	36	21	61	41
Central India ...	74	2	9	19	30	41
TOTAL ...	1,709	85	400	296	781	46

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Hindus ...	956	51	222	160	433	45
Mahomedans ...	329	12	66	59	137	41
Christians ...	46	9	5	7	21	48
Others ...	8	...	3	...	3	37
TOTAL ...	1,339	72	296	226	594	44

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	97	5	37	20	62	64
Mahomedans ...	16	...	3	4	7	44
Christians ...	3	...	3	...	3	100
Others ...	3	...	1	2	3	100
TOTAL ...	119	5	44	26	75	63

JEYPUR.

Hindus ...	18	1	10	4	15	83
Mahomedans ...	2	...	1	...	1	50
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	1	4	...	5	83
TOTAL ...	27	2	15	4	21	91

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Religion.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus ...	127	4	31	19	54	43
Mahomedans ...	20	...	3	2	5	25
Christians ...	2	...	1	...	1	50
Others ...	1	...	1	...	1	100
TOTAL ...	150	4	36	21	61	41

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	63	2	9	18	29	44
Mahomedans ...	10	...	...	1	1	10
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	74	2	9	19	30	41

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the School Final-Examination was 335, of whom 191 passed, 141 failed and 2 were absent, and one was expelled.

Of the successful candidates, 53 passed in the First Division, 107 in the Second and 22 in the Third, and 9 candidates passed from the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, in Elementary Physics and Chemistry and Agriculture with Surveying only; *under Resolution No. 134 of the Syndicate Meeting of the 6th April, 1895.*

Of the 141 candidates who failed, 78 failed in English, 27 in Oral Test, 62 in History and Geography, 27 in Mathematics, 60 in Urdu or Hindi, 1 in Drawing, 9 in Physical Science, 2 in Agriculture and Surveying, 3 in Book-keeping, 2 in Political Economy, and 51 in Aggregate.

Number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	...	16
Oral Test	...	...	...	...	2
History and Geography	...	...	...	...	11
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	3
Elementary Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...	0
Agriculture with Surveying	...	...	...	...	0
Drawing	...	...	...	...	0
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	0
Political Economy	...	...	...	...	0
Urdu and Hindi	...	...	...	...	17

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent-age.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percent-age.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	242	127	52.4	286	166	58
Central Provinces...	31	16	51.6	37	18	49
Central India ...	5	2	40.0	8	5	63
Jeypur ...	3	2	66.6	...	...	...
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	4	2	50
TOTAL ...	281	147	52.3	335	191	57

The following comparative table shows (1) the number of candidates who came up from each Province; (2) the Optional subjects taken up by them:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.						NUMBER PASSED.				Total.
		Drawing.	Physical Science	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Agriculture, &c.	I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Passed in Physical Science and Agriculture only.		
N.-W. P. and Oudh	286	27	257	27	17	12	49	91	17	9	166	
Central Provinces	37	5	36	1	...	...	4	10	4	...	18
Central India	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5
Rajputana	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Jeypur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	335	32	301	31	18	12	53	107	22	9	191	

The following is a classification of candidates according to the Stations or Centres at which they were examined and the Optional subjects and the Vernaculars for Translation taken up by them:—

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	VERNACULARS.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.					...
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Drawing.	Physical Science.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.		English Composition.
Agra	59	49	10	4	53	...	4	5	48	7	1	3	..	..
Allahabad	40	28	12	3	37	...	17	10	28	11	1	..	..	..
Aligarh	15	13	2	2	14	...	1	..	13	2	..	..	..	..
Almorah	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	..	..
Bareilly	28	26	2	3	25	...	...	...	26	2	...	..	..	..
Benares	31	20	11	1	30	...	...	...	20	9	2	..	..	..
Cawnpore	46	23	13	2	44	10	2	...	23	10	3	..	..	..
Fyzabad	10	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	10	...	..	..	..
Lucknow	29	23	6	4	25	2	3	...	23	6	1	..	..	..
Meerut	34	30	4	1	33	...	...	...	31	2	...	..	..	..
TOTAL	294	222	62	27	265	12	27	17	232	51	8	3	..	..

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Centres.	Number of candidates.	VERNACULARS.		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.					LANGUAGES FOR TRANSLATION.					
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Drawing.	Physical Science.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Political Economy.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Marhatti.	Gujerati.	English Composition.
Hoshangabad	...	1	13	5	14	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	...	...
Jabalpur	...	4	19	...	22	...	1	...	4	18	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	...	5	32	5	36	...	1	..	5	30	...	2	...	...

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmere ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	335	229	96	32	301	12	31	18	229	83	8	5	..	..

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.					Per-centage.
		I Division.	II Division.	III Division.	Passed in Physical Science and Agriculture.	Total.	
N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	286	49	91	17	9	166	58
Central Provinces ..	37	4	10	4	...	18	49
Central India ...	8	...	4	1	...	5	62
Rajputana ...	4	...	2	..	...	2	50
Jeypur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	335	53	107	22	9	191	57

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Hindus ...	241	44	75	13	8	140	57
Mahomedans ...	30	4	11	3	1	19	63
Christians ...	8	1	2	...	...	3	38
Others ...	7	...	3	1	...	4	57
TOTAL ..	286	49	91	17	9	166	58

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus ...	33	4	8	4	...	16	48
Mahomedans ...	4	...	2	...	...	2	50
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	37	4	10	4	...	18	49

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus ...	8	...	4	1	...	5	63
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8	...	4	1	...	5	63

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	100
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	50
Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	...	2	...	...	2	50

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1899.

The number of candidates registered for the Special Vernacular Examination was 112. Of these 72 took up Urdu, 35 Hindi and 5 both.

Of the 112 candidates, 76 passed, 26 failed and 10 were absent.

Of the 76 candidates who passed, 46 passed in Urdu, 27 in Hindi and 3 in both.

The following is a comparative statement of the total number of candidates, the number passed and the percentage of successful candidates from each Province for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Provinces.	1898.			1899.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage.
N.-W. P. & Oudh...	120	101	84.1	99	67	68
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	5	4	80
Central Provinces ...	3	3	100	7	5	71
Central India ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	123	104	84.5	112	76	68

The following table shows the number of candidates who came up from each Province and the Vernaculars taken up by them :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Both Urdu and Hindi.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	99	65	29	5
Rajputana ...	5	4	1	...
Central Provinces ...	7	2	5	...
Central India ...	1	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	112	72	35	5

The number of candidates from each Province passed and the Religions professed, are shown in the following tables :—

Provinces.			Number. of candidates.	Number passed.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	...	99	67
Rajputana	...	...	5	4
Central Provinces	...	...	7	5
Central India	...	...	1	...
TOTAL			112	76

RELIGION.

N.-W. P. AND OUDEH.

Hindus	...	...	76	52
Mahomedans	...	...	21	14
Christians	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	2	1
TOTAL			99	67

RAJPUTANA.

Hindus	...	...	4	3
Mahomedans	...	...	1	1
TOTAL			5	4

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hindus	...	...	6	4
Mahomedans	...	...	1	1
TOTAL			7	5

CENTRAL INDIA.

Hindus	...	...	1	...
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			1	...

APPENDIX B.

DR.

STATEMENT A.

CR.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the University of Allahabad, from 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	To opening balance on 1st January, 1898, in the Bank of Bengal (General account)	3,992 15 5	8,007 4 1	1	By Permanent Establishment account	10,017 1 3	10,017 1 3
	„ Do. do. (Reserve Fund a/c)	4,014 4 8		2	„ Office rent allowance a/c	840 0 0	
2	„ Do. do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	108 5 2		3	„ Office contingencies a/c...	295 15 6	
3	„ Do. do. (I. G. M. a/c) ...	42 2 0		4	„ Service postage stamp a/c	650 0 0	
4	„ Do. do. (C. E. S. a/c) ...	...		5	„ Telegrams account	30 5 0	
5	„ Do. do. (G. M. F. a/c) ...	123 12 8	6' 5 6 11 30 0 0	6	„ Advertisement account ...	...	1,816 4 6
6	„ Do. do. (L. M. F. a/c) ...	331 3 1		7	„ Remuneration to Examiners' a/c (LL.B.) ...	5,665 0 0	
7	„ Do. do Cash in hand ...	...			„ Remuneration to Examiners' a/c (Arts and Science)	26,191 0 0	
	Total of opening balance ...	...	8,642 11 0	8	„ Bonuses to clerks and servants a/c	664 0 0	
8	To fees for 1898 Exams. :—			9	„ Examination expenses at Centres	999 0 1	
	Do. Special Vern. Exam. ...	258 0 0		10	„ Printing miscellaneous (minutes, rolls, forms, &c.)	2,468 13 9	
	Do. School Final-Exam. ...	2,810 0 0		11	„ Printing Exam. papers (Arts Science and Law)...	1,957 10 0	
	Do. Entrance Exam. ...	18,630 0 0					
	Do. Intermediate do. ...	12,060 0 0					
	Do. B.A. do. ...	9,330 0 0					

Do. M.A. do. ...	1,700	0	0		12	" Printing Answer-books ...	325	0	0			
Do. B.Sc. do. ...	120	0	0		13	" Travelling allowance and diet-money to Oral Examiners ...	38	4	0			
Do. D.Sc. (First) do. ...	20	0	0		14	" Fee of Tabulator for 1898	300	0	0			
Do. D.Sc. (Second) do. ...	...				15	" Fee for superintending Allahabad Centre examinations ...	1,703	0	0			
Do. D.Sc. (Third) do. ...	50	0	0		16	" Fee of Auditor for auditing account of 1897 ...	100	0	0			
Do. LL.B. do. ...	13,650	0	0		17	" Transit charges for Answer-books sent to Centres, &c. ...	170	8	3			
Do. Honours in Law Exam. ...	...			58,630	0	0	18	" Furniture a/c ...	20	0	0	
Do. Under Regulation 8 (a) ...	2	0	0		19	" Pensionary contribution for Head Clerk paid to Government ...	75	0	0			
9 To fees for 1899 Exams. :-					20	" Hill Allowance a/c ...	463	0	0	9,284	4	1
Do. Special Vern. Exam. ...	234	0	0		21	" University Sports and Tournament a/c ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Do. School Final do. ...	3,350	0	0		22	" Purchase of B.A. Gowns and Caps ...	312	0	0			
Do. Entrance do. ...	17,090	0	0		23	" Examination fees refunded	60	0	0	372	0	0
Do. Intermediate do. ...	13,480	0	0									
Do. B.A. do. ...	9,750	0	0									
Do. M.A. do. ...	1,450	0	0									
Do. B.Sc. do. ...	30	0	0									
Do. D.Sc. (First) do. ...	60	0	0									
Do. D.Sc. (Second) do. ...	...										
Do. D.Sc. (Third) do. ...	...										
Do. LL.B. (to be received in September 1899) ...	...			45,444	0	0						
Do. Honours in Law ...	...										
Do. Under Regulation 8 (a) ...	...										
10 To fees for duplicate certificates ...	...			60	0	0						
11 " fees for Gown Fund ...	...			50	0	0						
12 " sale-proceeds of University publications (Calendars and Minutes) ...	...			36	7	3						
Carried over ...	...			1,04,220	7	3	Carried over ...	...		54,345	9	10

				"	Do. (M. L. V. a/c) ...	108 13 2	
				"	Do. (I. G. M. do. ...	45 2 0	
				"	Do. (C. E. S. do. ...	...
				"	Do. (G. M. F. do. ...	126 4 8	
				"	Do. (M. L. F. do. ...	454 0 3	
							734 4 1
				"	Do. (cash in hand)	...	30 0 0
Total receipts during the year 1898 ...	...	1,06,260 4 5		Total of closing balance ...	...	55,816 15 4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,14,902 15 5		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,14,902 15 5	

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st May, 1899. — }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar, University of Allahabad.

DR.

STATEMENT B.

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDE Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Note of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 064856 for Rs.1,000 : total Rs.1,000.

Account of MOHAN LAL VISHNU LAL PANDE Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	108 5 2		1st Nov. ...	By bill paid, Messrs. J. Boseck & Co. for Medals ...	34 0 0	Awarded to -
22nd June...	„ Interest (1st half-year)	17 8 0		31st Dec. ...	„ bill paid, Income-tax and commission ...	0 8 0	Ram Prasad Balmukand, M.A.,
12th Nov. ...	„ „ (2nd do.)	17 8 0		„ ...	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	108 13 2	and Rup Narain, B.A., of Muir Central College.
	TOTAL ...	143 0 2			TOTAL ...	143 5 2	

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st May, 1899. }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar, University of Allahabad.

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 064549 for Rs 1,000 and 064550 for Rs.500 : total Rs 1,500.

Account of IKBAL ALI Gold Medal Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	42 2 0		3rd August	By bill paid, Bank of Bengal renewal fee	1 0 0	Awarded to— Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
22nd June...	„ Interest (1st half-year)	26 4 0		1st Nov. ...	„ bill paid, Messrs. J. Boseck & Co. for Medal	47 0 0	
12th Nov...	„ „ (2nd do.)	26 4 0		8th Dec ...	„ bill paid, Bank of Bengal renewal fee	1 0 0	
				31st „ ...	„ bill paid, Income-tax and commission	0 8 0	
				„ „ ...	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	45 2 0	
	TOTAL ...	94 10 0			TOTAL ...	94 10 0	

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st May. 1899. }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar University of Allahabad

Dr.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

Cr.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund.

Debentures of the North-Western Provinces Club, 7 per cent., Nos. 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 315, 316, 317, and 318 of Rs.500 each : total 6,000.

Account of SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	...		18th Jan. ...	By bill paid, Principal, Muir Central College, for Scholarship of 1897 (1st instalment)	210 0 0	Awarded to— Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4th „ ...	„ Interest (1st half-year)	210 0 0		5th Aug. ...	„ bill paid, Principal, Muir Central College, for scholarship, 1897, (2nd instalment) ...	210 0 0	
13th July ...	„ „ (2nd do.	210 0 0		31st Dec. ...	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	...	
	TOTAL ...	420 0 0			TOTAL ...	420 0 0	

ALLAHABAD:
The 1st May, 1899. }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar University of Allahabad.

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Nos. 042307 for Rs.500,	} Total Rs.7,100.
042310 for Rs.500, 045520 for Rs.500, and 045519 for Rs.100 or Rs.1,600	
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, Nos. 064545 for Rs.1,000,	
064546 for Rs.1,000, 064547 for Rs.1,000, and 064548 for Rs.2,500 or „ 5,500	

Account of GRIFFITH Memorial Endowment Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date,	RECEIPTS.	Amount,	REMARKS.	Month and date,	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount,	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	123 12 8		8th Dec. ...	By bill paid, Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares ...	245 0 0	Scholarships and Medals, 1898.
4th Feb. ...	„ Interest 1842-43 (1st half-year) ...	28 0 0		31st „ ...	„ Income-tax and commission... ..	1 0 0	
5th Aug. ...	„ Interest, 1842-43 (2nd half-year) ...	28 0 0		„ „ ...	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal ...	126 4 8	
22nd June...	„ Interest, 1865 (1st half-year) ...	96 4 0					
12th Nov. ...	„ Interest, 1865 (2nd half-year) ...	96 4 0					
	TOTAL ...	372 4 8			TOTAL ...	372 4 8	

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st May, 1899. }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar, University of Allahabad.

Dr.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

Cr.

The LUMSDEN Memorial Endowment Account.

Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rs.7,700, held in trust by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Account of LUMSDEN Memorial Fund (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	331 3 1		1st March...	By bill paid to Messrs. J. Boseck & Co., for Medal ...	50 0 0	Awarded to— Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A., LL.B., of 1897, Agra College.
1st June ...	" Interest order ...	134 6 7		8th Dec. ...	" bill paid, Principal, M. A-O. College, Arabic Scholarship closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	96 0 0	Fida Ali, M. A-O. College, Aligarh.
7th Dec. ...	" Ditto ...	134 6 7		31st " ...	"	454 0 3	
	TOTAL ...	600 0 3			TOTAL ...	600 0 3	

ALLAHABAD :
The 1st May, 1899. }

J. MCFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

C. DODD,
Registrar, University of Allahabad.

DR.

STATEMENT B—(continued.)

CR.

Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad.

Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, Nos. 042289 for Rs.2,000, 042160 for Rs.5,000, 044859 for Rs.1,000 and 213441 for Rs.5,000	... or Rs. 13,000	} Total Rs.34,000.
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, Nos. 008354 for Rs.6,000, 040374 for Rs.1,000, 040470 for Rs.1,000 and 040627 for Rs.2,000	... or „ 10,000	
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, No. 048539 of Rs.5,000	... or „ 5,000	
Government Promissory Notes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1879, Nos. 007867 for Rs.5,000 and 007866 for Rs.1,000	... or „ 6,000	

Account of the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad (1st January to 31st December, 1898).

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
1st Jan. ...	To opening balance in the Bank of Bengal	4,014 4 8		16th April	By bill paid, for purchase of Government Promissory Notes ...	4,000 0 0	@ discount.
17th „ ...	„ Interest, 1854-55, (1st half-year) ...	105 0 0		31st Dec. ...	„ Income-tax and commission ...	2 13 0	
28th July ...	„ Interest, 1854-55, (2nd half-year) ...	175 0 0		„ „ ...	„ closing balance in the Bank of Bengal	1,184 14 5	
	Carried over ...	4,294 4 8			Carried over ...	5,187 11 5	

DR. CR.
STATEMENT B—(concluded.)
Statement of Securities in the custody of the Bank of Bengal appertaining to the Reserve Fund of the University of Allahabad.

Month and date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	Month and date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1898.		Rs. a. p.		1898.		Rs. a. p.	
21st Jan. ...	Brought forward ...	4,294 4 8			Brought forward ...	5,187 11 5	
4th Feb. ...	To Interest, 1879 (1st half-year) ...	105 0 0					
5th Aug. ...	" Interest 1842-43 (1st half-year) ...	227 8 0					
22nd June...	" Interest 1842-43 (2nd half-year) ...	227 8 0					
12th Nov. ...	" Interest 1865 (1st half-year) ...	87 8 0					
16th April	" Interest 1865 (2nd half-year) ...	87 8 0					
	" Nett Discount received ...	158 6 9					
	TOTAL ...	5,187 11 5			TOTAL ...	5,187 11 5	

ALLAHABAD : C. DODD,
The 1st May, 1899. *Registrar, University of Allahabad.*

J. McFARLAND,
Senior Auditor.

Minutes of the University, 1898-99.

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